Volume 167 No. 9

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 167 No. 9 — 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. — February 28, 1955

Narcotics Bureau Shift Scored by Drug Trade

Congressional moves to transfer all the functions of the Bureau of Narcotics from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice were strongly opposed last week by the executive committees of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association.

Sen. Frederick G. Payne of Maine is leader of the movement, having introduced a resolution in the senate (S. J. Res. 19) bearing the support of forty-one other senators. A number of similar bills have also been introduced in the house. The Payne resolution has been referred to the senate finance committee for study.

Indicative of the strong congressional sentiment to do something about the narcotic problem was the fact also that the senate judiciary committee last week asked the senate for an appropriation of $30,000 to make a broad investigation of the subject under a resolution (S. Res. 60) sponsored by Sen. Price Daniel of Texas.

Scope of Narcotics Probe

The inquiry would cover (1) the extent, cause, and effect of unlawful uses of narcotics and marihuana in the United States, (2) the adequacy, administration, operation, and enforcement of existing laws relating thereto, and (3) the additions and changes which should be made in the laws and enforcement procedures to prevent illicit possession, sale, transportation, and use of narcotic drugs and marihuana.

The resolution of Sen. Payne for transferring the functions of the Narcotics bureau is based in part on recommendations contained in a report of the Hoover Commission study of the Treasury Department. The commission found that 80 percent of the work of the bureau consists of law enforcement, or the detection and apprehension of violators, and about 20 percent consists of regulating the flow and manufacture of drugs and preparations made from narcotics.

Because the police work of the bureau involves much of the same kind of relationship with state and local police authorities as is maintained by the Department of Justice, the commission said that

—*Continued on page 55*

Antibiotic Certification Rule Amendments Issued by FDA

Several amendments to regulations relating to certification of antibiotic preparations were approved last week by the Food and Drug Administration.

Provisions covering certification of animal feeds containing penicillin were changed to permit the inclusion of not more than 1 percent sodium fluoride. Standards of identity for streptomycin tablets were modified to permit the addition of vitamin A to products intended solely for veterinary use.

Amino Acids as Additives In Food Stated for Study

The food and nutrition board of the National Research Council last week announced the re-activation of its committee on amino acids to evaluate the possible usefulness of the acids as food additives. With the quantity and quality of protein available in the United States there appears to be no need for amino acid supplementation of foods, it was stated, but more data are needed on the amino acid content of typical foods to determine the adequacy of the diet in certain amino acids.

Laboratories having original data were asked to communicate with Dr. Esther Thipard in the human nutrition research branch of the Department of Agriculture. Expressions of value in terms of milligrams of amino acids per 100 grams of food, together with the total nitrogen content of the food, is desired.

Copper Set-Asides Are Set For 2nd Quarter by BDSA

The copper division of the Business and Defense Services Administration last week announced an amendment of BDSA order M-11A, in most cases reducing percentages of mill space to be reserved to fill deliveries of copper and copper-base alloy products for military and atomic energy orders in the second quarter.

Second quarter reserves of copper-base products will total 108,000,000 pounds, a decrease of approximately 18,000,000 pounds or 14 percent from the total set-aside for the first quarter of 1955. The decrease reflects changes in military orders, with decreased requirements for most products and increases in others. The 108,000,000 pounds reserved for next quarter includes not only quantities necessary to meet Department of Defense and Atomic Energy Commission orders, but amounts needed for defense related "B" products as well.

Percentages of mill space reserved for unalloyed brass mill plate, sheet, strip, and rolls are decreased from 8 to 7; rod, bar, shapes, and wire, from 11 percent to 10; and percentages for seamless tube and

—*Continued on page 53*

Indonesia Gets FOA Money

The Foreign Operations Administration last week made $7,000,000 available to Indonesia for technical cooperation program. This is in addition to $5,900,000 made available last year. The 1955 program includes $1,300,000 for a special malaria control project and $5,700,000 for technical cooperation in other fields.

Chemical Operations During 1953 Broken Down on Statistical Basis

Manufacturing processes of the chemical and allied industry added $9,320,348,000 to the value of the materials "worked on" during 1953, according to estimates prepared by the Bureau of Census on the basis of its annual survey of manufacturers. In 1952 the value added by manufacture amounted to $8,539,266,000 as against only $5,365,201,000 in 1947.

The bureau explained that "value added" approximates the value created in the manufacturing process, and is derived by subtracting the cost of materials, supplies, etc., from the total value of products shipped. The estimates were the fifth in the annual survey series which carries forward the key measures of manufacturing activity for industry groups.

Employment Figure Up

The "value added" by the chemical industry in 1953 was accomplished with an average employment during the year of 768,425 workers, of whom 536,124 were production workers, who received $2,102,610,000 in wages for 1,093,799,000 man-hours of work. In 1952, industry employment totaled 739,437 workers of whom 513,336 were production workers. They received $1,903,590,000 of wages for 1,062,534,000 man-hours of work.

A breakdown of the industry by major groups to show the value added by manufacture, number of production workers employed, wages paid, and man-hours worked for 1953 as against 1952 is as follows:—

Industrial inorganic chemicals—(1953) $1,211,305,000 added value; 81,759 workers; $356,445,000 in wages for 166,383,000 man-hours; (1952), $1,051,139,000 added value; 76,044 workers; $317,065,000 in wages for 155,694,000 man-hours.

Industrial organic chemicals — (1953), $3,363,068,000 added value; 201,401 workers; $842,770,000 in wages for 402,010,000 man-hours; (1952), $3,060,141,000 added value; 178,335 workers; $714,877,000 in wages for 359,990,000 man-hours.

Drugs and medicines—(1953), $1,306,435,000 added value; 58,897 workers; $211,780,000 in wages for 117,447,000 man-hours; (1952), $1,272,957,000 added value; 60,499 workers; $207,370,000 in wages for 122,147,000 man-hours.

Soap and related products — (1953), $782,274,000 added value; 28,194 workers;

—*Continued on page 56*

Japanese, Swiss in Line for Added Tariff Cuts as Trade Bill Advances

As congress moved quickly to extend and strengthen the President's trade agreement negotiating authority, announcement was made last week by the government that the list of products to be included in discussions with Japan has been broadened, and that the Swiss agreement is to be opened for the grant of further concessions by the United States.

Moving rapidly on the heels of house passage of H.R. 1, the trade agreement extension bill, the senate finance committee announced that it would start hearings on the measure March 2. Prospective witnesses were cautioned not to duplicate any testimony previously given to the house ways and means committee. The committee hopes to conclude the hearings and be ready to report the measure for passage in ten days or two weeks.

Stormy House Session

The bill reached the senate after a stormy house session where on at least two occasions the administration's control over the measure was seriously threatened. On the first test vote in the house, the members overran the leadership to vote down the "gag" rule for consideration of the bill, but later reversed themselves and agreed to bar all amendments except those approved by the committee.

Final passage of the bill came late February 18 on a roll-call vote of 295 to 110. This vote did not represent the true sentiment of the house on the program, however, because members faced the prospect of accepting this or nothing. Just previously, the house came within seven votes of scuttling the measure by sending it back to the ways and means committee. By the vote of 199 to 206, the administration succeeded in killing the Republican motion of recommittal with instructions to eliminate the authority of the President to overrule decisions of the Tariff Commission in "escape clause" cases.

The two new announcements of the government respecting the Japanese negotiations and the agreement with Switzerland were accompanied by lists of products involved. They included a number of products on the chemical schedule of the tariff act of 1930 and items otherwise of interest to the chemical and allied industries.

Products Up for Tariff Cuts

Listed below are chemical products and their tariff act numbers which the government intends to discuss with the Japanese with an eye to possible tariff reductions:—

Par. 4—Alcohol:—methyl or wood (or methanol).

Par. 18—Carbon tetrachloride.

Par. 27(b)—Phenol, and carbolic acid which on being subjected to distillation yields in the portion distilling below 190 degrees Centigrade a quantity of tar acids equal to or more than 5 per centum of the original distillate.

Par. 29—Cobalt salts and compounds provided for in paragraph 29, tariff act of

—*Continued on page 54*

US Warned Against Selling Too Much of Its Pyrethrum

The government last week was cautioned against selling more than 50,000 pounds annually of its surplus stocks of pyrethrum extract by representatives of the pyrethrum importing and processing industry at a conference with officials of the Business and Defense Services Administration, General Services Administration and other government agencies. Sales of 50,000 pounds would approximate 10 percent of the annual domestic consumption.

Industry members stated that the sale of any amount of pyrethrum extract would have an unfavorable impact not only upon domestic processors but also upon importers and growers of flowers in Africa and other parts of the globe. However, it was thought that 50,000 pounds could be absorbed without undue injury.

It was recommended by those attending the conference that GSA dispose of the extract by negotiation with existing US processors of pyrethrum flowers on the basis of each company's 1954 percentage participation in total US imports. Since sales of pyrethrum are seasonally high from February to June, it was added, it would be more practical for processors to absorb the government material in the fall and winter months.

US Participation in World Atomic Energy Parley Told

Preliminary plans for participation by the United States in the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, to be held August 8 through 20 at Geneva, Switzerland, were announced last week by the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. George L. Weil, former assistant director of the AEC reactor development division, was given primary responsibility for the technical planning and preparation for US participation in the conference.

The conference will be devoted to the presentation of information on reactor technology, atomic power, radiation protection, applications of atomic energy to biology, medicine and agriculture, and the industrial uses of radioisotopes. AEC is now assembling technical information from educational institutions, industrial establishments and research centers for presentation to the conference.

It was also announced that the commission is planning a technical exhibit at the conference site. More than sixty institutions and industrial firms already have signified interest in participating in the exhibit.

House Small Business Group Plans Series of Investigations

The small business committee of the house last week announced plans for conducting a series of investigations during the next two years into a variety of fields and subjects. Five subcommittees were established to conduct the probes.

One of the subcommittees will devote its attention to the regulatory agencies of the government to determine how its operations have affected small business. Rep. Joe L. Evins of Tennessee, chairman of the subcommittee, said that particular attention will be devoted to the Federal Trade Commission because of its two reorganizations in recent years.

Another of the subcommittees, headed by Rep. James Roosevelt of California, will direct its inquiry into distribution problems to determine whether "monopolistic suppliers" are treating their small customers fairly in the matter of making available materials which are scarce. Also to be probed are pricing practices.

Other subcommittees will inquire into problems dealing with government procurement, loans, disposal, minerals, raw materials and the aircraft industry.

Socony Investment in Italian Concern Guaranteed by FOA

Investment guarantees totaling $8,400,000 have been given Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, in connection with an investment by that firm in an Italian subsidiary, Foreign Operations Administration announced last week.

Socony-Vacuum has obtained both types of insurance available under the investment guaranty program operated by FOA to encourage increased American investment in other free countries. One guaranty, with a maximum face amount of $5,600,000, is of the FOA "convertibility" type, guaranteeing that currency and exchange restrictions will not stand in the way of the investor's "getting his money out." The second is an "expropriation" guaranty, insuring the investor in the amount of $2,800,000 against loss should its property be expropriated or confiscated.

Socony-Vacuum owns all the capital stock of an Italian subsidiary known as Socony-Vacuum Italiana, S.p.A. The Italian firm refines and distributes petroleum products. In addition to a cash investment in Italiana's fixed and working capital, Socony-Vacuum has transferred to the Italian firm ownership of a Naples refinery which produces petroleum products for local consumption and export. The transaction also calls for furnishing to the Italian subsidiary technics and $5,600,000, is of the "convertibility" processes developed by Socony-Vacuum in the United States and elsewhere.

British Sulfuric Acid Data for 1954 Issued

The National Sulphuric Acid Association, a British organization, has reported statistics covering 1953 operations of the United Kingdom's sulfuric acid industry. Data on sulfuric acid and oleum during the year in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4 are as follows:—

	Chamber and Tower only	Contact only	Chamber Tower and Contact
Stock, Jan. 1	30,176	28,672	58,848
Production	634,333	1,408,129	2,042,492
Receipts	91,977	124,528	216,505
Oleum feed	—	5,808	5,808
Adjustments	—1,759	+1,037	—722
Use	364,228	573,721	937,949
Shipments	360,877	952,404	1,313,281
Stock, Dec. 31	29,652	42,049	71,701
Total capacity represented	790,370	1,572,470	2,362,840
Percentage Production	80.3%	89.5%	86.4%

Data on raw materials used in sulfuric acid follows in tons:—

	Stock Jan. 1	Receipts	Use	Stock
Pyrites	145,513	511,808	494,224	156,766
Spent oxide	177,827	302,986	286,807	141,953
Sulfur and H_2S	41,541	257,646	258,421	46,021
Zinc concentrates	66,980	188,669	197,963	55,613
Anhydrite	790	176,342	176,742	390

Consumption of sulfuric acid and oleum by trade uses in the United Kingdom during 1954 follows in tons of 100 percent H_2SO_4:—

Accumulators	9,270
Agricultural purposes	8,219
Bichromates and chromic acid	*14,564
Bromine	21,850
Clays (Fullers earth, etc.)	10,469
Copper Pickling	2,697
Dealers	14,241
Drugs and fine chemicals	23,960
Dyestuffs and intermediates	83,759
Explosives	32,066
Export	3,392
Glue, gelatin and size	527
Hydrochloric acid	60,308
Hydrofluoric acid	11,996
Iron pickling (including tin plate)	108,467
Leather	4,775
Lithopone	15,604
Metal extraction	4,322
Oil refining and petroleum products	54,763
Oils (vegetable)	11,728
Paper, etc.	7,314
Phosphates (industrial)	1,116
Plastics, not otherwise classified	28,816
Rayon and transparent paper	218,161
Sewage	11,144
Soap, glycerine and detergents	47,752
Sugar refining	596
Sulfate of ammonia	290,338
Sulfates of copper, nickel, etc.	23,698
Sulfates of magnesium	4,922
Superphosphates	457,073
Tar and benzol	*23,054
Textile uses	20,552
Titanium dioxide	211,303
Unclassified	175,532
Total	2,047,748

*There have been adjustments in the allocations to these two items. The present figures are not strictly comparable with those in previous years.

Spencer Starts Test Run At Polythylene Installation

Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo., last week started the test run of its polyethylene plant at Orange, Tex. Kenneth A. Spencer, president of the company, said that the operating section was started up and placed in automatic control within fifteen minutes after initial production, and that since start-up, operation has been continuous.

In the initial run, conditions of operation were varied to produce several satisfactory grades of polyethylene material. During this trial run the producing section was operated at about 80 percent of designed capacity. The process information for the design of the new polyethylene facility was obtained from Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London.

Warner-Chilcott Appoints Two New Vice-Presidents

Edmund R. Beckwith, jr., general sales manager, and E. Roth Janes, director of production of Warner-Chilcott Laboratories, New York, have been appointed vice-presidents. Both Mr. Beckwith and Mr. Janes will continue to exercise their former duties as well as those of vice-president.

Mr. Beckwith joined the firm as a sales representative in 1949, when it was still Chilcott Laboratories. Mr. Janes joined a predecessor of Warner-Chilcott, Maltine Company, in 1927, as a chemist in the control laboratory. He was named Maltine's director of production in 1937 and a vice-president in 1942.

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Reserpine Isolated by Pfizer From Rauwolfia Heterophylla

A team of three research chemists at Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. has succeeded in isolating reserpine and six other alkaloids from rauwolfia heterophylla, it was reported at a meeting of American Chemical Society members in Brooklyn last week. In a paper presented to the metropolitan Long Island subsection of the ACS, Dr. Francis A. Hochstein of the chemical research department at Pfizer, stated that isolation of these alkaloids assures the pharmaceutical industry of a new source for reserpine in neighboring Central American regions where this and other species of rauwolfia were obtained.

The industry's major source of reserpine has been rauwolfia serpentina imported from India. Dr. Kotaro Murai and W. H. Boegman were co-authors with Dr. Hochstein of the paper "Alkaloids of Rauwolfia Heterophylla," which describes the results of more than six months investigation of the tropical herb imported from commercial sources in Latin America.

American Potash & Chemical Files Registration With SEC

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering $7,000,000 of convertible subordinated debentures, due March 1, 1970, convertible into class B stock.

Of the net proceeds, $900,000 will be used to reduce an outstanding loan, represented by notes payable to banks from $2,400,000 to $1,500,000, with an extension of the final maturity date from 1961 to 1965, and reduction of the annual principal repayment obligation to $100,000. The remainder of the proceeds will initially be added to the general funds of the company, to be available for general corporate purposes, including the replenishment of working capital used for improvements and additions to the company's plants, and for the investments made in Bikita Minerals (Private), Ltd., and American Lithium Chemicals, Inc.

DuPont Chooses New Sales Director of Finishes Division

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has named Joseph B. Dietz director of sales of the finishes division, succeeding Harold R. Lounsbury, who requested reassignment for reasons of health.

Mr. Lounsbury has been named manager of sales services, a newly-created post in which he will direct most of the administrative and service functions of the sales section. This will free the director and assistant directors of sales to devote their time to line and staff selling activities.

William E. Kreuer, sales manager for the Boston region since 1950, will succeed Mr. Dietz as assistant director of sales, with responsibility for industrial, trade, refinish, export and specialties sales. Frank H. Beadles continues as assistant director of sales with responsibility for automotive sales, transfers and sales development laboratories.

David E. Goldrich, sales manager for the Chicago region since 1947, will succeed Mr. Kreuer in Boston, and Dr. Harold E. Goldsmith, assistant director of production for technical activities, will succeed Mr. Goldrich as sales manager for the Chicago region. James S. Allen will become manager of the plant's technical section, assuming the production responsibilities held by Dr. Goldsmith, and will retain his present responsibility for supervision of process and methods work.

Mutual Chemical to Become Operating Division of Allied

Mutual Chemical Company of America, New York, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation since August, 1954, will become an operating division of Allied Chemical on March 1, Fred J. Emmerich, president of Allied Chemical, announced today. Mutual will increase the number of Allied Chemical's major operating divisions to seven.

Mutual Chemical, which lays claim to being the principal American producer of chromium chemicals, will function as an operating division of the parent company under the direction of George A. Bennington, president, and present executive personnel.

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Price Index Loses Ground

The overall OPD price index was set back 0.09 point to stand at 107.18. Accounting for a large portion of the decline was the oils, fats and waxes market. Reduced were cocoa butter, copra, cottonseed meal, oleo stearine, soybean meal, and tallow, together with the following oils:—crude coconut, crude and refined corn, oleo, and crude and refined peanut. There were no materials advanced in this section. Egg albumin flake and yolk prices were reduced in the textile and leather chemicals group.

Refrigeration grade methyl chloride dropped among industrial organic chemicals. This section also noted an advance in paraformaldehyde and a cut in CP acetone. Buchu leaves were stronger in the drugs, fine chemicals and botanicals market, as were Hungarian and Roman chamomile flowers, cubeb, berries, mandrake root, and serpentaria root. Arabic and locust bean gums were reduced. The first sign of a crack in the coaltar toluol price structure was evident with reductions effected in Ohio districts. Other coal chemicals were steady.

Higher prices went into effect for refrigeration grade sulfur dioxide, following increases initiated by one producer February 15. Commercial grades of sulfur dioxide were not affected by the increase. California lemon oil advanced, while other essential oils were steady. Batavia cassia declined. Copal and dammar gums were firmer in the protective coatings group. There were no price changes in the petroleum derivatives section.

Prices Advanced

Buchu leaves, 15c. per lb. (51).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, 10c. per lb. (51).
Roman, 50c. per lb.
Cubeb berries, 10c. per lb. (51).
Gum, Copal, Manila, DBB, 1c. per lb. (60).
MA, 2c. per lb.
Dammar, Siam, 2c. per lb.
Iodine, resublimed, 25c. per lb. (51).
Mandrake root, 8c. per lb. (51).
Methyl chloride, refrigeration grade, manufacturers, 3c. per lb. (40).
Oil, lemon, Cal., 50c. per lb. (58).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, 0.85c. per lb. (40).
Potassium iodide, 25c. per lb. (51).
Serpentaria root, 70c. per lb. (51).
Sodium iodide, 23c. per lb. (51).
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, 3c. per lb. (34).

Prices Reduced

Acetone, CP, ½c. per lb. (40).
Cassia, Batavia, ½c. per lb. (58).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (64).
Copra, $7.50 per ton (64).
Cottonseed, meal, $1 per ton (64).
Egg albumin, flake, 3c. to 8c. per lb. (39).
Yolk, 3c. to 7c. per lb.
Gum, Arabic, sorts, 1c. per lb. (51).
powd., 1c. per lb.
Locust bean, 3c. per lb.
Oil, coconut, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (64).
Oleo, ½c. per lb. (64).
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (64).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb. (64).
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (64).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (64).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (64).
inedible, bleachable, fancy, ⅛c. per lb.
extra, ⅛c. per lb.
special, ¼c. per lb.
Toluol, coaltar, Ohio districts, ½c. to 2¾c. per gal. (46).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

February 25, 1955	February 18, 1955	February 26, 1954
107.18	107.27	107.25

Nat'l Starch Undertaking Major Expansion Program

National Starch Products, Inc., has announced plans to enter immediately upon a $3,500,000 long range program for the expansion and modernization of all its manufacturing and research facilities.

New and modernized equipment will be installed at the Plainfield, N. J., Chicago and San Francisco plants to improve adhesive manufacturing facilities. Buildings and equipment will be modernized at the Indianapolis, Ind., plant to increase the present starch grind and the capacity of making unique specialty starches.

Alexander Research Laboratory, in Plainfield, will be doubled in size to consolidate and coordinate all starch, resin and adhesive technical and research efforts in the east. Improvements will be made in equipment to permit more efficient manufacture of new resin products.

ODM Releases More Copper

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week authorized the sale to industry of an additional 8,000 tons of copper owned by, or under contract to, the government. ODM said that most of the copper is held in an inventory accumulated under the defense production act and the rest of it is newly-produced metal scheduled for delivery through March.

Hercules New Paper Size Makes Its Bow

A new paper size, reportedly unique because it reacts with the hydroxyl groups to become an integral part of the paper, was introduced last week by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., at a special press conference in New York.

Called "Aquapel 380," the new product is described as a mixed long-chain alkyl ketene dimer. According to Hercules, it is the first in a family of alkyl ketene dimer sizes to be developed for various cellulose modifications. Present development work, it was stated, has been confined to applications in the paper industry where difficult sizing problems are known to exist, particularly where alkaline conditions make the usual rosin-alum sizing operations difficult or impossible.

The new chemical sizing is claimed to make paper water repellent, but does not contribute significantly to wet strength. It is applied as an emulsion in concentrations of 1 percent or less, and reacts with the paper under present drying operations practiced by the industry, curing in one to five minutes at temperatures of 180 degrees to 212 degrees Fahrenheit. No special equipment is needed, it was said.

To Be Made in Milwaukee Plant

To be produced at a plant in Milwaukee, Wis., which is scheduled to begin commercial operations by September, the new size will be priced on a competitive level with rosin sizes. Hercules is also a major manufacturer of rosin sizes.

The new material can be used over a wide pH range, according to Hercules, and no alum is needed in its use under either alkaline or acidic conditions. It is being marketed as a low-melting flake solid, readily dispersible in warm water in concentrations up to 20 percent emulsion form.

While present marketing interest is directed toward special applications where it solves problems heretofore regarded as difficult, the company believes that commercial production may well lead the new product into direct competition with ordinary sizes for ordinary sizing work.

Because the new size reacts chemically with the cellulose, it was pointed out that the material is entirely consumed in the paper treatment. In rosin-alum sizing, it was noted, there is only about a 60 percent retention, with the balance going to waste.

Ammonia Unit Being Built By Pennsalt of Washington

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington, Tacoma, has announced that its new anhydrous ammonia plant in Portland, Ore., is due to go on stream this spring.

Reputed to be the second ammonia plant in the Pacific Northwest, the new facility will use by-product hydrogen from Pennsalt's caustic-chlorine plant which was built at Portland in 1946. A feature of the new ammonia installation, according to the company, is that high purity anhydrous ammonia for industrial purposes will be produced. The capacity of the ammonia unit is integrated to that of the chlorine facility, using all available hydrogen.

Although Pennsalt has been a major supplier of cylinder ammonia in the west for many years, this will be its first western ammonia production.

Nuodex Int'l President

Kenneth C. Russell has been elected president of Nuodex International, Inc., Newark, N. J., subsidiary of Heyden Chemical Corporation. Mr. Russell has been vice-president of Nuodex International for the past two years and served as export manager from 1952 to 1953. Before joining Nuodex, he was department manager for Irving R. Boody Company from 1949 and previously headed his own export-import firm.

Rauwolfia Alkaloid Isolated By Research Team of Penick

S. B. Penick & Co., New York, has announced that a team of its researchers has isolated a new alkaloid from rauwolfia which, it says, has biological action similar in all respects to that obtained with reserpine in animals. Called "Raunormine," the alkaloid is being offered by Penick for experimental purposes.

According to the company, "Raunormine" induces a smooth, lasting hypotensive effect and carotid sinus blocking. Its solubility characteristics are reportedly similar to those of reserpine. The company says its research group has solved the problem of separating "Raunormine" in pure form and has developed a commercially feasible manufacturing process which will make it possible to distribute commercial quantities of the alkaloid in a short time.

Noting that clinical evaluation of "Raunormine" remains to be done, Penick points out that it will still be necessary to determine whether the new alkaloid has the same beneficial effect as reserpine in pyschotic and hypertensive patients.

Merck Names John Connor International Division Mgr.

John T. Connor, administrative vice-president of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has been advanced to the new position of vice-president and general manager of the company's Merck-Sharp & Dohme International Division, and has been appointed to the board of directors.

The new post has been established to provide assistance to the division president in directing the growth of the company's overseas operations and the further expansion of physical facilities and personnel.

Diamond, Virginia-Carolina Organize New Corporation

Formation of a new corporation to take over the manufacture and marketing of "Black Leaf" brand agricultural chemicals and pest control products was announced last week jointly by Joseph A. Howell, president of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., and John A. Sargent, president of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Major interest in the new firm, to be known as Diamond Black Leaf Company, will be held by Diamond Alkali Company. It will also be managed by Diamond, with Virginia-Carolina holding a minority interest in the new corporation.

Under the agreement, Diamond will acquire Virginia-Carolina's interest in the new firm during the next five years. Formal details of implementing the plan, now being worked out by both companies, are expected to be completed by March 1, when Diamond Black Leaf Company goes into operation.

In absorbing the Black Leaf Products Division of Virginia-Carolina, the new firm will continue to manufacture and market the complete "Black Leaf" line of agricultural and pest control chemicals for use by both commercial growers and home gardeners. The line encompasses some 200 different, special-purpose sprays, dusts and herbicides distributed throughout the United States and in many other countries.

Present plans call for continuing headquarters in Richmond, home of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation's Black Leaf Products Division for the past several years. The new firm takes over plants established at Richmond; Louisville, Ky.; Montgomery, Ala., and Waco, Tex.

Loren P. Scoville and Dr. Bruce D. Gleissner, general manager and assistant general manager, respectively, of Dia-

—*Continued on page 71*

Mercaptan Synthesis Plant Is Completed at Texas City

A new mercaptan synthesis plant, said to be the first unit anywhere in the world capable of producing synthetic methyl mercaptan in multi-million pound quantities, has been completed at Texas City, Tex., by Pan American Refining Corporation, Harold R. Snow, vice-president in charge of manufacturing for American Oil Company, has announced. Pan American is a refining subsidiary of American.

The plant, construction of which began in March, 1954, represents an entirely new venture for Pan American in the petrochemical field. At capacity operation, 5,000,000 pounds of methyl mercaptan a year will be produced. Frank J. Smith, manager of the chemicals division, estimated that the first tankcar shipments of methyl mercaptan would be made from Texas City about March 1.

Initial production of the new unit, Mr. Smith said, will be confined to high purity methyl mercaptan designed principally for consumption as an intermediate in organic synthesis, the chief use being in the synthesis of methionine. While the unit was designed primarily for methyl mercaptan production, its construction will allow flexibility of operation and the production of other mercaptan such as ethyl mercaptan and propyl mercaptan.

Mutual Co. Vice-President

George B. Wemple has been named vice-president of Mutual Chemical Company of America, subsidiary of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation. Mr. Wemple, who will be located at the company's executive offices in New York, joined Mutual in 1950 as assistant to the president. Prior to that he was with National City Bank of New York.

FTC Refuses to Police Discount House Prices

Retailers of fair traded items have been given notice by the Federal Trade Commission not to look to the FTC for aid in the enforcement of resale price agreements against their competitors—the so-called discount houses.

In a major statement of policy on enforcement under the McGuire fair trade law, the commission stated that retailers have ample means to meet the competition of the discount houses under most of the state fair trade laws. They can either cut their prices to meet the competition or bring injunctive proceedings against manufacturers supplying the discount houses, it was stated.

An association of retail jewelers had asked FTC to conduct an investigation into resale price agreement enforcement practices of certain manufacturers in the jewelry industry. The applicants charged that the manufacturers were using retail jewelers as a "show case stimulus to the business of discount houses" by forcing jewelers to hold to fair trade prices while allowing or encouraging discount houses to undercut fair trade prices.

Question of Unfair Competition

The application sought to raise a question of unfair methods of competition upon the part of the manufacturers and thus in violation of the FTC act. In a letter to the association, however, the commission rejected this argument.

"Assuming the truth of applicants' allegation that no relief against price cutters has been forthcoming from the manufacturers," the commission said, "it is still clear that applicants may resort to various avenues of self-help to correct the conditions of which they complain." Specifically, the commission asserted, under state fair trade laws, fair-trading retailers may sue for injunctive relief against price-cutting discount houses, or they may themselves disregard the resale prices fixed by the manufacturers and compete on a price basis with the discount houses. The commission's latter pointed out:—

"The decisions of state courts under the fair trade acts make it clear that where a manufacturer discriminates in the enforcement of his resale prices among competing customers, or fails to display reasonable diligence in enforcement, or neglects entirely to enforce, that fact constitutes an adequate defense in a later enforcement proceeding by the manufacturer against a price-cutting seller . . . Thus, a retailer forced to cut prices to compete, under conditions here alleged, could do so with impunity."

The application had contended that price competition was not an appropriate

—*Continued on page 49*

Pennsalt President to Retire; Drake Named Executive V. P.

George B. Beitzel, president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, last week expressed to the board of directors his desire to retire as chief executive later this year when he completes twenty-five years' service with the company. At the same time, he recommended that William P. Drake be appointed executive vice-president, and elected to board membership. Both recommendations were approved.

"Mr. Drake's appointment as executive vice-president," Mr. Beitzel said, "makes possible a gradual and orderly transfer of responsibility in the interim, and will enable us to carry forward our projected expansion program according to schedule."

While only forty-two years of age, Mr. Drake has been a member of the Pennsalt organization for twenty-one years. From 1941 to 1949 he served successively as sales manager of the chemical specialties department, assistant vice-president, and vice-president in charge of sales. He became president of the industrial chemicals division in March, 1954, when expansion of the consolidated company led to the formation of two new major operating divisions.

Mr. Beitzel became the thirteenth president of this 104-year-old company in 1949. He was the first chief executive to be selected from the sales organization. He joined Pennsalt following an association with the Yarnall Paint Company of which he was vice-president.

Maleic Facilities Enlarged

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., and Scientific Design Company, New York, have announced completion of a redesign project to increase Reichhold's capacity for producing maleic anhydride at its Elizabeth, N. J., plant to 2,500,000 pounds annually.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, February 27, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

There is renewed vigor in the business picture, according to purchasing executives in their February report. Production continues high, with 43 percent reporting an increase over last month and 49 percent the same. Those reporting an increase in new orders (55 percent) are the greatest since September, 1950. However, the 8 percent who reported a reduction in production and new orders were most vociferous. They felt strongly that business conditions for the company, or in their area, were not good. The general consensus of all reporting members, though, is that current business conditions are good and there is a comfortable order backlog and high production rate.

Commodity prices have definitely moved upward, in spite of increased competition and discounts on some items. Inventories are balanced and there is strong evidence that purchasing agents are unwilling to jeopardize their good inventory position by "second guessing" to protect against strikes or world unrest. With regard to buying policy, there is a definite trend to lengthen coverage just a little. The items being bought further in advance are generally those in short supply or where "bargains" have been available.

Employment remains high, with a shortage of clerical and skilled help. In some areas there is a surplus of common labor.

Commodity Prices

Prices are up, so say more than half of the reporting purchasing agents. This is the largest number reporting increases since February, 1951. The parade of increases was led by basic raw materials such as copper, aluminum and rubber.

Offsetting these increases, however, competition is reported very keen on many manufactured items and on some products; an example is heavy electrical equipment, where the market has been unstable.

Inventories

"Balanced" sums up the general consensus of reporting purchasing agents on inventories of purchased materials. More new orders and better production have caused many to increase raw material inventories correspondingly. Some express concern over the shortage of copper,

—*Continued on page 71*

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Association Meetings

This Week

American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education, annual meeting, New York, March 3.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 3.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, mid-year meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 3-4.

National Pest Control Association, Pacific northwest operators' conference, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore, February 28-March 2.

National Vitamin Foundation, symposium, Biltmore hotel, New York, March 1.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 28-March 4.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich.; May 22-26.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-25.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 29-April 7.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-15.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Kentucky hotel, Louisville, Ky., March 20-23; Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 1-4; annual meeting, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich., November 27-30.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New Orleans, La., April 18-20.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Miami Beach, Fla., May 1-6.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8, mid-year meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 28-29.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, June 16-17.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 26; all-day forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 18-19.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 15-17.

Chlorine Institute, spring meeting and golf tournament, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., April 26-27.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 17.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York board of Trade, Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-6.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 22-25.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Olympic hotel, Seattle, Wash., June 20-23.

Fragrance Foundation, annual meeting, Ambassador hotel, New York, March 24.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 1-4.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual outing in conjunction with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11

Metal Powder Association, national meeting and show, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, May 10-12.

National Agricultural Chemical Association, spring meeting, Chase hotel, St. Louis, Mo., March 7-9.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., May 23-24.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual chemurgic conference, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, March 22-24.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.

National Petroleum Association, spring meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15; annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, September 14-16

National Plant Food Institute, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 22-25.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise on the Queen of Bermuda, May 7-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, regular monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, March 9; annual outing in conjunction with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 10-11; annual dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 1.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 10-12.

Columbia-Southern Vice-Presidents

Robert L. Hutchison (right) and Joseph A. Neubauer have been elected vice-presidents of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Hutchison, formerly general manager of operations for the company, has been elected vice-president in charge of operations. Mr. Neubauer, formerly technical director for the firm, has been elected vice-president in charge of research and development. Both men have also been elevated to the Columbia-Southern board of directors. Mr. Hutchison joined the company in 1925 as a draftsman at the Barberton, Ohio plant, was made superintendent at the chemical producing facility at Barberton in 1940, was named general superintendent in 1947 and became general manager of operations earlier this year. Mr. Neubauer, with Columbia-Southern since 1933, became plant superintendent at Natrium, W. Va., when that facility went into production in 1943, was appointed technical adviser three years later and, in 1949, was made technical director of the concern.

ADMA Draws Up Program For Its Boca Raton Meeting

The American Drug Manufacturers Association has drawn up plans for its forty-third annual meeting, which will be held April 13 to 15 at the Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla.

The meeting will get under way on the morning of the thirteenth with the presentation of a series of reports. The biological section report will be delivered by its chairman, F. D. Stimpert of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. The medical section chairman, E. L. Severinghaus of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., will also report, as will the ADMA treasurer, M. C. Eaton of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.

Other reports at this session will be presented by John K. Worley, the association's general counsel; Dr. Karl Bambach, ADMA vice-president, and the ADMA president, A. H. Fiske of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

The morning of the fourteenth will start off with a report by the chairman of the pharmaceutical contact section, Frank O. Taylor of Parke, Davis. He will be followed by the chairman of the research and development section, Maurice L. Moore of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., who will report on the activities of his group.

There will be three guest speakers at this session:—Dr. W. Paul Briggs, secretary and executive director of the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Edu-

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Commerce Department Notes Business Rise in Early 1955

Business activity has shown further advance in early 1955, following the pronounced rise in the fourth quarter of 1954, the office of business economics of the Department of Commerce reported last week.

Retail sales in January were 5 percent above the 1954 monthly average and only 1 percent below the high December rate, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Most lines of trade registered increases over 1954 average figures.

Sales of new passenger cars continued large in January; unit sales by dealers were 50 percent larger than in January, 1954, and one-fifth above January, 1953. Dealers' inventories increased substantially as is customary in the months following introduction of new models.

An increase in output occurred in most major manufacturing industry groups in January, bringing the total somewhat above December's on a seasonally adjusted basis. For all manufacturing industry,

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Chlorine Institute to Convene

The Chlorine Institute will hold its spring meeting golf tournament at the Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., April 26 and 27.

Paper Made by duPont From Synthetic Fibers

Paper has been successfully produced for the first time from synthetic fibers, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., announced last week in New York at the annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. The product, duPont said, is three to ten times stronger than paper made from conventional pulp or rags.

The new paper is made experimentally from nylon fiber, "Dacron" polyester fiber, and "Orlon" acrylic fiber. While tests indicate the synthetic fiber papers can be made commercially, duPont will not manufacture them but is making the details of the work available to the paper industry.

Dr. Robert A. A. Hentschel, of duPont's pioneering research division, textile fibers department, said the unusual properties of synthetic fibers are carried over into the papers made from them. "They are highly resistant to chemical attack, absorb very little moisture, and resist the action of molds, bacteria, and light," he said.

"The high strength of the synthetic fiber papers suggests use in such applications as heavy duty bags, and their resistance to chemical attack would be useful in filtration of corrosive liquids and packaging chemicals. The stability of the papers to moisture indicates possible use in map and tracing papers and for important records and documents where permanence is necessary," Dr. Hentschel said.

He further disclosed that the resistance of these papers to folding was up to 200 times that of papers made from wood pulp or rags. Dr. Hentschel said that usual starting methods of making paper were

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Packaging Institute Changes Its Administrative Directors

Dr. L. V. Burton, executive director of the Packaging Institute since 1947, will retire from active direction of the institute on March 1. He will remain on the staff of the organization, however, as a part-time consultant in charge of editorial activities. Charles A. Feld, who has been associate director of the institute since November, will take over the administrative responsibilities of the Packaging Institute upon Dr. Burton's retirement. Mr. Feld was formerly merchandising manager of Cecil & Presbry, Inc., New York advertising agency.

Germans Plan Plastics Fair

The second trade fair of the west German plastics industry, Kunststoffe 1955, will be held in the Duesseldorf exhibition grounds October 8 to 16. The first plastics industry exhibition in 1952 demonstrated the new material and its initial fields of application. This year's fair will feature the progress made by the west German plastics industry, its supplies and plastics processing machines.

CCDA Shapes Agenda For March 17 Parley

"Public Relations in New Product Development" will be the theme of the eleventh annual meeting of the Commercial Chemical Development Association, which will have as a feature the presentation of the organization's yearly honor award to Kenneth R. Brown, vice-president of Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The meeting will be held March 17 in the Statler hotel, New York.

Wayne E. Kuhn, manager of the research and technical department of Texas Company, will preside at the morning session and the gathering will be welcomed by Nolan B. Sommer, president of the organization. Mr. Kuhn will introduce the theme, after which the following addresses will be given:—"How White Is Our Suit?" by Richard C. McCurdy, president of Shell Chemical Corporation; "Enterprise in Public," by Malcolm Muir, jr., of Newsweek magazine, and "Financial Public Relations," by Thomas M. Foristall, financial public relations counsel.

Ellis Presiding at Luncheon

Sydney T. Ellis, executive vice-president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, will preside at a luncheon session and Holgar J. Johnson, president of the Institute of Life Insurance, will speak on "The Case of the Forgotten Millions."

During the afternoon there will be four panel sessions, the first of which will be entitled "Policy With Respect to Research and Development Publicity." Kenneth H. Klipstein, general manager of the research division of American Cyanamid Company, will serve as moderator. The participants will be W. Alec Jordan, editor of Chemical Week; R. W. McNamee, manager of the research administration department of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation; Arthur Smith, jr., director of public relations of Dow Chemical Company, and Raymond F. Adams, patent attorney, of Adams, Forward & McLean.

The second panel will be entitled, "Publicity in Launching New Products," with R. L. Bateman, director of product development for Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, serving as moderator; J. M. Crowe, executive editor of Chemical and Engineering News; A. T. Loeffler, vice-president of the chemical division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation; R. M. Roberts, assistant manager of the information division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., and John Sasso, vice-president of G. M. Basford Company.

The third session will be entitled, "Co-

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New Drug Institute Names Specialists to Advisory Unit

The New Drug Institute, organized by Arthur D. Herrick to provide pharmaceutical manufacturers and distributors with guidance and assistance in developing new and improved drugs, has announced the appointment of a special advisory committee of specialist consultants associated with leading research and medical centers.

The committee includes:—Dr. Eldon M. Boyd, head, department of pharmacology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; Dr. Windsor C. Cutting, dean, Stanford University School of Medicine, San Francisco; Dr. Harvey B. Haag, professor of pharmacology, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Va.; Dr. Harry J. Isaacs, professor and chairman, department of medicine, Chicago Medical School, Chicago.

Also, Dr. Adolph Rostenberg, jr., professor of dermatology, University of Illinois, College of Medicine, Chicago; Dr. Edward B. Schlesinger, neurosurgeon, Neurological Institute, Presbyterian Hospital, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, and Dr. Marion B. Sulzberger, professor and chairman, department of dermatology and syphilology, New York University, Post-Graduate Medical School, New York.

DCAT Reports Its Dinner On Thursday Is Sold Out

Reservations for the twenty-ninth annual dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade on March 3rd at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, have reached a capacity 2,400 and no further reservations can be taken, Claude A. Hanford, chairman of the section, announced last week. Principal address at the meeting will be delivered by Dr. Kenneth McFarland, education consultant to the General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Mich. Dr. McGarland's talk is entitled, "Lamp Lighters."

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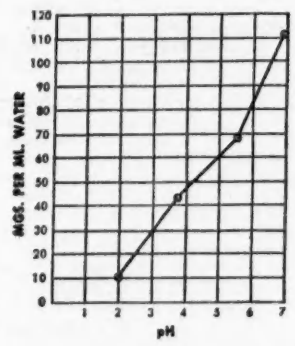
Use ROCHE RIBOFLAVIN-5′-PHOSPHATE SODIUM

higher solubility

Now you can make clear solutions with a concentration of 30 mg. or higher per ml. of water when you use the new Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium. No longer do you need to use solubilizers and special techniques to achieve a satisfactory solution. Remember the trouble you had in getting a solution of even 2 mg. of riboflavin per ml.? Those days are now past.



SOLUBILITY of Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium in water at different pH levels; room temperature.

These data show that solubility of Roche B_2 phosphate sodium depends on hydrogen ion concentration in water. It is useful to note that the solubility of riboflavin U.S.P. (approximately 0.12 mg. per ml.) inserted on this graph would fall just above the base line.

SPECIFICATIONS Tests show that riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium (M.W. 514.4) has the full theoretical activity on the molecular basis of riboflavin (M.W. 376.36). Theoretically one gram of the phosphate is equivalent to 0.73 grams of riboflavin. The Roche product contains small amounts of moisture, disodium salt, diphosphate ester and unesterified riboflavin. It has a riboflavin activity of 70-73% by weight.

USES The new riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium, probably the most important riboflavin development since Roche introduced the vitamin commercially in 1941, is specially designed for use in manufacturing:

- vitamin parenteral solutions
- water-dispersible multivitamin drops and gelatin capsules
- tablets (in which rapidly-soluble riboflavin is desirable)

better taste

Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium does not have the intensely bitter taste of riboflavin itself. It is more palatable in high concentrations. This different taste characteristic is of definite advantage in oral preparations.

SOLUBILITY—TASTE DEMONSTRATION You can prove to yourself, easily and quickly, the solubility-taste advantages of Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium with the Roche demonstration kit. Ask your Roche representative to show it to you. Or we'll be glad to send one, without charge, at your request.

BIOLOGICAL AVAILABILITY Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium has immediate biological activity because it is identical with the natural flavin mononucleotide occurring in the "yellow" respiratory tissue enzyme system.

COST COMPARISON Even though the cost of Roche B_2-5′ is somewhat higher than regular riboflavin, its use can result in actual savings. You eliminate expensive solubilizers and unnecessarily large amounts of niacinamide. You reduce or eliminate costly complaints and returns. You are able to make manufacturing economies.

STABILITY

Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium (riboflavin-5′-phosphate ester monosodium salt dihydrate) in general has the same stability properties as riboflavin.

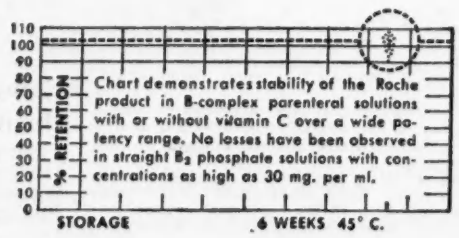


Chart demonstrates stability of the Roche product in B-complex parenteral solutions with or without vitamin C over a wide potency range. No losses have been observed in straight B_2 phosphate solutions with concentrations as high as 30 mg. per ml.

CALL **ROCHE** FOR VITAMINS

VITAMIN DIVISION

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.

NUTLEY 10, N. J., NUTLEY 2-5000

Pacific Coast distributor: L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY
San Francisco • Los Angeles • Seattle • Portland • Salt Lake City

In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.
286 St. Paul Street, West, Montreal, Quebec

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, February 25 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic)

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 - .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350 - .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050 - .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½ - —

USP bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19

Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - .38¼
tanks, works lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07¼

Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.45 - —

glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —

USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 - 25.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾ - —

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77

USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60

p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50

Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white). USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —

Battery, chys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —

USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betanhydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 94.25 - —

Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 181.50 - —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners bbls lb. 1.76 - —

Butyric, 99% dms. c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 - 13.00

Camphoric, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
syn., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, dms lb. .23¾ - .25½

Caprylic, dms lb. .23¾ - .25½

Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½ - .36

Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21

o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25

Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran. dms., c.l. lb. .28¾ - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .29¾ - .31¼

Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb 27½ - —
smaller lots lb 28 - 29½

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25¼ - .27
tanks lb. .23½ - —
dbl dist., dms lb. .28 - .27¾
tanks lb. .24¼ - —

Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15½ - .17¼
tanks lb. .1350 - —

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1500 - .1675
tanks lb. .1325 - —

2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00

Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207 C or above ret dms. c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis gal 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —

204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —

imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 73 - .75
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —

200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69

211° C. to 236° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —

220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59

245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25

Dehydrocholic, injection fib dms. 100-lb. lots lb. 14.75 - —

oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 10.25 - —

Acid, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 15.00 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D' 2,4-D)

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)

Diglycolic bgs. works lb. .14 - —

2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
tanks, works lb. .34½ - —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —

Folic, bots fib cns kilo lots or more gram. 1.40 - —

Formic, 85% chys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90% chys. c.l. works lb. .1625 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675 - .1775

Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28

Gallic, NF VII bbls. 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - 1.78

Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls. frt alld lb 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100-lb fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½ - —

l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 - 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 - 2.60

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.23 - 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).

H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works 100% basis, lb. .80 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys dlvd E lb .37 - .43

Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).

18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 28.00 - —

20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.00
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 30.00 - —

22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - 4.50
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 35.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 13¼ - .13¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. 18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 18¼ - .19¼

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP prices to dealers 1 c per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - 95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb 40 - —

Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ - .22½

Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —

Hypophosphorus, purif., 50% cbys lb 1.30 - 1.32

USP, cbys lb 88 - —

Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —

Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).

J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85

Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —

Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .20 - —
smaller lots lb. .205 - .21
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .364 - —
smaller lots lb. .369 - .3699

USP, 85%, cbys lb. .88 - —

plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175 - —
1 to 19 lb. .2225 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815 - .3818

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - 11.96
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.35 - 12.50

Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —

Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .35¼ - .37

Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1825 - —
w.w., dms lb. .2125 - —

Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, tech., dms lb. .70 - —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75

Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —

Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.32 - —

Monochloroacetic purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).

Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).

Myristic, dms lb. .28 - .29¾

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .11¼ - —

Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Nevile and Winthers)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile & Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be chys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be chys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP NF, consumers, chys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .1775- .1950
tanks lb. .1600- —
dbl. dist., (white), dms lb. .2025- .22
tanks lb. .1850- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb. .14½- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75% chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85% chys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .1775- .20
tanks lb. .1600- —
s.d., dms lb. .1625- .1775
tanks lb. .14½- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .1475- .1650
single pressed, bgs lb. .1425- .1575
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .1700- .1850
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers chys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton. 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14½- .1625
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .1375- .16
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .41½- —
smaller lots lb. .42 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .43 - —
small dms lb. .45 - .51
imp., bgs lb. .36½ Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'T' 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.25 - —
Undecytenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram. 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l lb. .65 - .90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls lb. 1.73 - 1.76
powd., bbls lb. 1.77 - 1.80
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .76 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns. 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
indust. (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

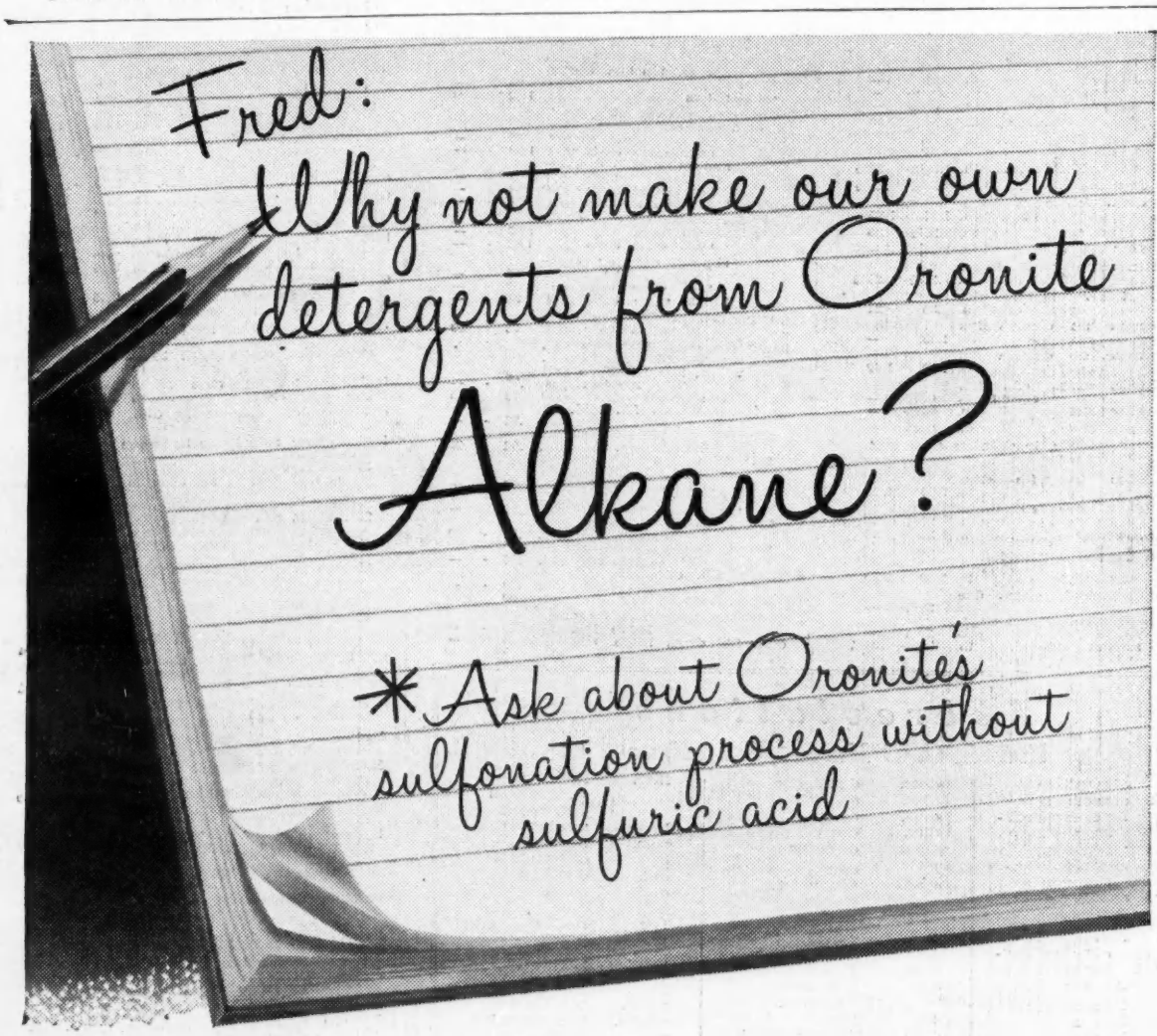
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —

-West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —

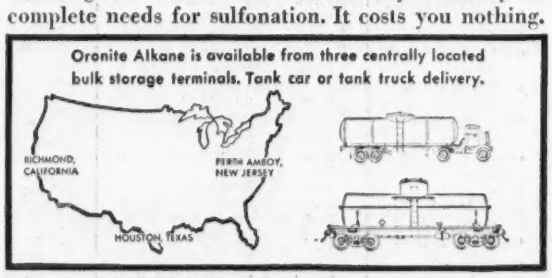

Fred:
Why not make our own detergents from Oronite
Alkane?
*Ask about Oronite's sulfonation process without sulfuric acid

If you are a volume user of surfactants or have plans to market finished detergent products it will pay you to discuss sulfonation with Oronite—the world's largest producer of the basic detergent raw material.

Oronite has a process design which eliminates the acid disposal problem inherent in so many systems. We also have plant designs, to fill any processing requirements, that will produce from one to 10 million pounds or more of finished product annually. You may discover sulfonation less costly than you think.

Contact any Oronite office for engineering and manufacturing data and assistance to accurately estimate your complete needs for sulfonation. It costs you nothing.

Oronite Alkane is available from three centrally located bulk storage terminals. Tank car or tank truck delivery.



OTHER ORONITE SURFACE ACTIVE AGENTS
Detergent Slurry • Detergent D-40 • Detergent D-60
Dispersant NI-W • Dispersant NI-O • Wetting Agents

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"The world's largest producer of synthetic detergent raw materials"

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Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal.20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis..gal.20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis...gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal.21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal.21.63 -21.69
tanks, same basis...gal.21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works..... lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia. lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia.... lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn..... lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd..gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .35 - —
95% dms., c.l., dlvd..... gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..... gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd..... gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms..... lb. 1.14 - 1.43
standard, dms..... lb. 1.26 - 1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works..... lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld... lb.28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works ..... lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works ton. 25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs..... lb. .40 - —
powd., cs..... lb. .50 - —
Curacao kgs..... lb. .50 .55
Socotrine, kgs..... lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs .. lb 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works... lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0285- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .041 - —
bulk, same basis ..... lb. .026 - —
light, bgs dlvd lb. .17 —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works .. lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works .. lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works ... lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .232 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .215 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms..lb. .63½- —
standard, 200-lb. dms..... lb. .43 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. 1.02½- —
standard, 250-lb. dms.....lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l....lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l..... lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works....ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works....ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works....lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works..... lb. .22 - .24
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots..... oz. 8.90 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .31 - —

Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms. works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld .. lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 ..... lb. .19 - —
3 ..... lb. .19½- .20
4 ..... lb. .20 - —
5 ..... lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.87.50 -90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton.96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.65 -11.15
white, gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton.96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .53 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton.317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. .....ton.390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ..ton.395.50 - —

Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l. works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l. works ..... 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms. l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works..... lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls ..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., white, fines, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms..... lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots..... lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton.68.00 -70.00
with dolomite, 20.5%N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equal to $6 per ton.74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.ton.84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse .....ton.300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse....ton.305.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

BROMIDES
for chemical processing

Hydrobromic Acid

A NEW, MODERN PLANT with new exacting controls and increased capacity is now producing Hydrobromic Acid at Michigan Chemical Corporation. Greater demand for this product as a brominating agent and for the manufacture of other bromides made this expansion necessary.

Why use HBr? Because bromide intermediates, made with Hydrobromic Acid, often provide a higher yield of finished products and more economical production.

USES: Bromides, intermediates, dyes, drugs, perfumes, sedatives, photographic emulsions.

Michigan Chemical Corporation, for almost twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure bromides, among them being Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Write for further information or catalog.

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Ammonium Perchlorate—Calcium Mandelate

Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works, lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 —
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
t.c.l. same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic NF V bbls. dms lb .45 —
tech. bgs. c.l works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride dms works lb 11 .12
Sulfamate, bbls., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton 42.00 -47 50
syn. bgs., c.l., western, works ton 44.00 - —
bulk, works ton 42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .08½- .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis, ton 240.00 - —
t.c.l., works, 100% basis ton 300 00 - —
tanks frt alld., 100% basis ton 180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt alld lb. .65 —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .24¾- —
t.c.l. works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.65 - —
tech. dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .42 - —
Syrian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed whole, bgs. lb 24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., gran., powd., dms lb. .59 - .62
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 23 40 -23 90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo 74.80 -83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide USP dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07¼
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
7S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, t.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.

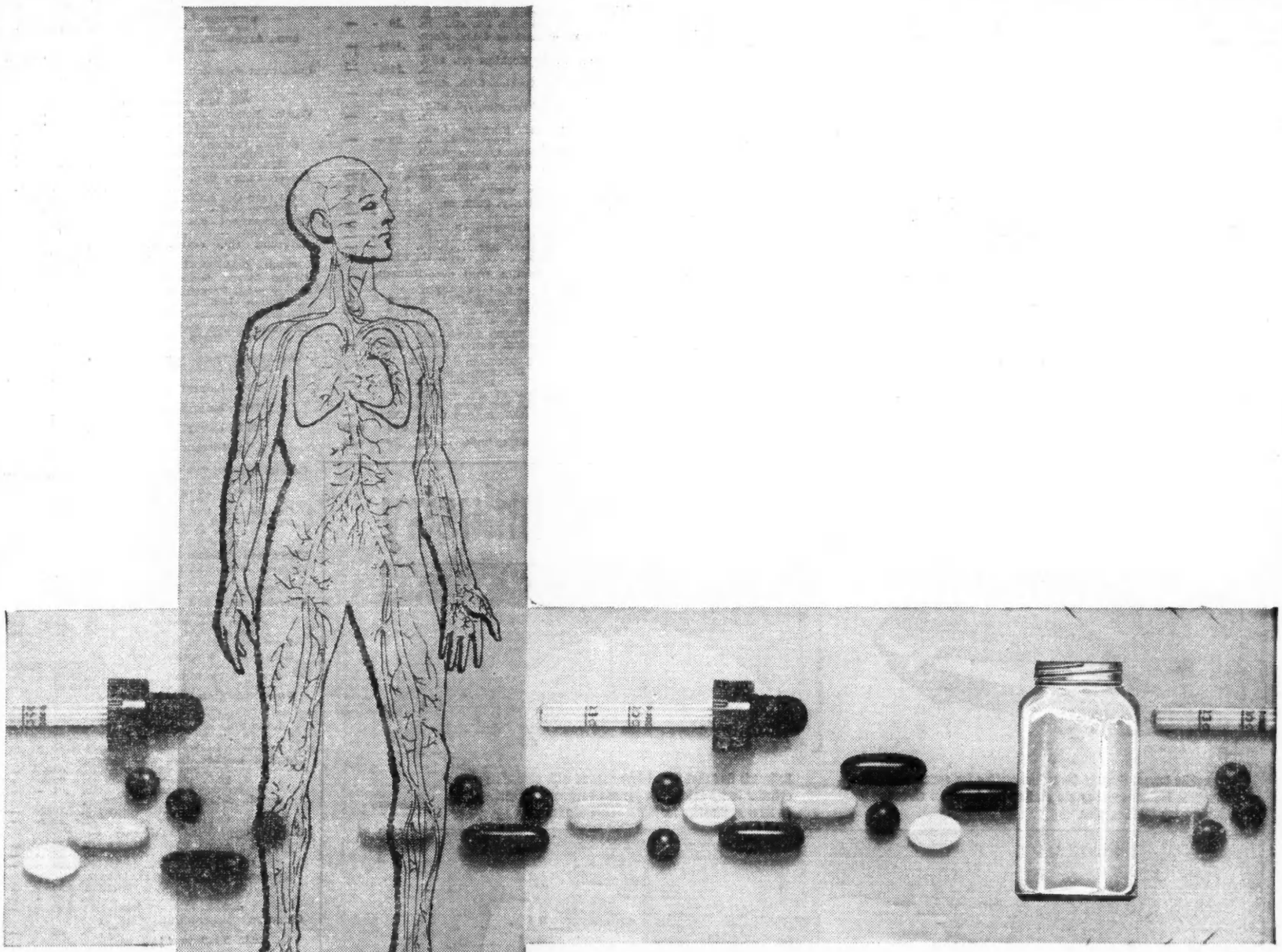
Asphalt gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37 00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 1 45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb .28 .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lo dms lb 4.50 —
Sodium, USP, dms lb 4 75 4 77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 158.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate cryst., bgs ton 180.00 -190 00
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
t.c.l. works lb 14 —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald, ton 255.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 265 00 —
Peroxide dms., works lb. 16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. 37 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb 14 - .14¼
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 85 00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 95 00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 9.50 -10 00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs. c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
imp., Italian, white, high gel, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots ex whse ton 81 45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb 74 1.05
tech., chys. dms lb .44 —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
t.c.l. works, gamma unit-lb. .015 —
wet dust distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb 3.48 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald, lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns lb 1 30 2 10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs. cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .63 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton 100.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 140.88 -165 00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6 52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton 6.50 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton 7.00 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .15 - .16½
t.c.l. lb. .17½- .22½
Bloodroot bls. lb. .48 - .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls, same basis lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls same basis lb. .58 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .58 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
reg. types, dry, bbls., same basis, lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works E ton 75.00 - —
Los Angeles ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D) of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chicago ton 125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 70.00 - —
cryst. 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton 89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., or Chi ton 108 25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 103 25 - —
powd., 99½% bgs. ton 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 94 00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lots truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
t.c.l., same basas lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., same basis, lb. .30 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
t.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
t.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper ngs., c.l. works lb. .04½ .13
t.c.l. works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .08¼ .06¼
Turkey-type bgs., works lb. .083¼ .07
Vandyke bbls works lb. .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .65 - .70
Butadiene refd., cyls., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
n-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .10¾- —
n-Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms., t.t.l., works, lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. t.c.l. frt equald lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-di- and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .65 - —
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 95 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
t.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 124.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 0 microns, ngs. c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18 00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton 30.00 -33.00
t.c.l., works ton 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 -50.00
t.c.l., works ton 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 110.00 -160 00
t.c.l., works ton 120 00 -175 00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms. c.l., frt equald ton 25.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate bgs. frt equald lb .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls. dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms, lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs 22.60 -24.75
dms. 100-lb. same basis dm 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25



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Pfizer Riboflavin U. S. P., produced by fermentation, is noted for two important qualities vital to manufacturers of vitamin preparations:

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2. **freedom from odor,** thanks to Pfizer's exacting control standards.

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Here is a form of riboflavin that gives you the high concentration required in liquid oral and parenteral preparations . . . yet you need no solubilizer. The absence of bitter after-taste is another advantage. Available in 1 and 5 kilo drums; and 100 and 500 gm. bottles. Write for prices and samples.

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Pfizer

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
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Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.

Calcium Naphthenate—Chloropicrin

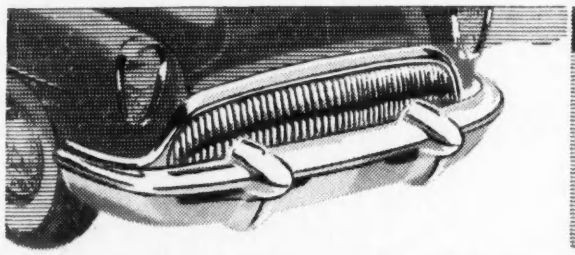
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27½ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, ogs., c.l., Los Angeles ton. 46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted. gram .07½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms cs. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½ to 21 units, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate precip dms frt alld works lb. .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, clns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl. c.l., works lb. .128 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .103 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
Syn., USP, tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd. bxs. lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs. lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin NF (from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .19¾ - .20
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850 - —
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .1025 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1125 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515 - .0525

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., frt. alld. lb. .10½ - .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stockpoints lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs. lb. 3.95 - —
AA, cs. lb. 3.60 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 1.90 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.10 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.90 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.90 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 7.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 7.95 - 8.45
gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31

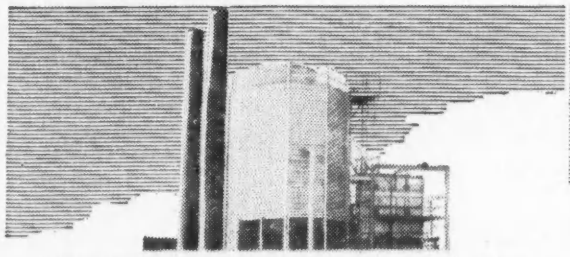
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .23 - .23½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .17 - —
longstick, cracked, bls. lb. .19 - .19½
shortstick, cracked, bls. lb. .18 - —
Saigon, broken, bls. lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls. lb. No prices.
thin, bls. lb. No prices.
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton. 100.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.50 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb 2.17½ - —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. lb. .46 - .50
Indian, bgs. lb. .14½ - .15
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fob. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton. 77.00 -88.00
gran., bgs., works ton. 77.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ton. 70.40 - —
Pinewood gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South. ton. 51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton. 54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 - —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, cs. us., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125-1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 3.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs frt alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —

Mutual Chromium Chemicals Cover Industry

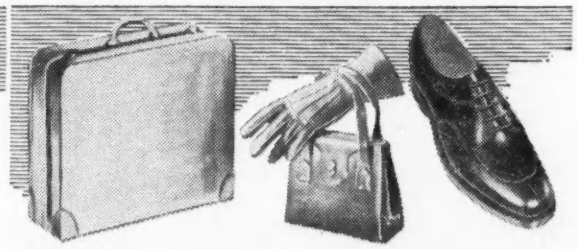


Automobile buyers demand Chromium plating for appearance and protection. Mutual supplies the plating industry with chromic acid assaying 99.75% plus.

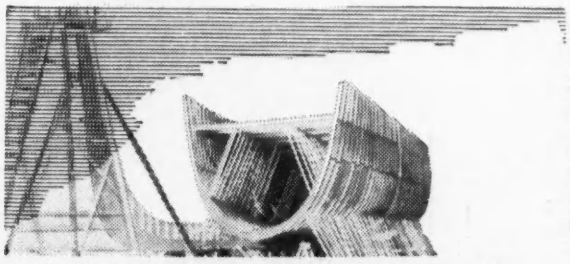
Railroads find that Diesel locomotives with chromium plated cylinder liners extend the periods between overhauling jobs. Another application for Mutual Chromic Acid.



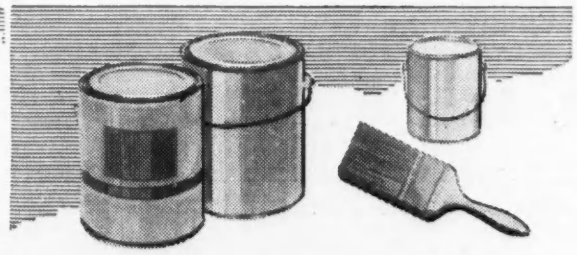
With water becoming scarcer, many industrial users recirculate water in cooling systems, Mutual Chromates effectively control corrosion of equipment.



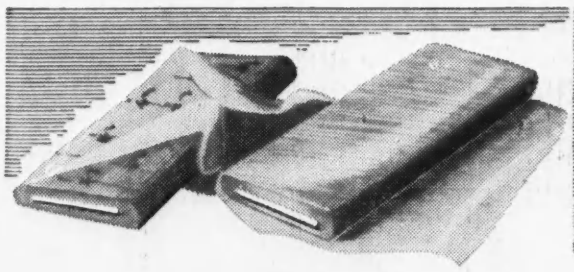
Tanners of superior leather products turn to Mutual for Sodium Bichromate and Koreon (one-bath chrome tan).



Chromated wood preservatives are specified in an ever-widening list of applications. Mutual Chromates are important ingredients in most such preservatives.



Chrome yellow and chrome green pigments are widely used in paints and printing inks. Mutual Bichromates are the standard of the pigment industry.



Textile dyers rely on Mutual Bichromates for mordanting wool and oxidizing cotton dyes.

Aircraft makers anodize aluminum with Mutual Chromic Acid to prevent corrosion and to form a base for paint.

Sodium Bichromate · Chromic Acid · Sodium Chromate · Potassium Bichromate · Koreon

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA — SINCE 1845

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
OF AMERICA
99 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

Allied Chemical

Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine cryst. cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine cryst. cns. 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms. frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 lb. .59 - —
"0000," bgs. lb. .84 - .86
Citral, bots., cns lb. 7.05 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.70 - —
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port long ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works. ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
t.c.l. ton. 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton 50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .54 - —
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .52 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2350- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .75 - .85
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .28 - .29½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .41½- —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .27½- .28
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000 lb. lots or more lb. .657 - —
1,000 lb. lots or more lb. .667 - —
smaller lots lb. .687 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .43¼- .43¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .33 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .42 - .47½
red, USN type I, 97%, bbls., works lb. .64 - —
type II, 90%, bbls., works. lb. .44½- —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .44 - .44½
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works. lb. .1815- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.25
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 18.25 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 24.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 25.25 -26.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).

Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 172.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 167.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 65.00 -66.00
Coumarin, cryst., NF, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .26½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —

Cholesterol—Dandelion Root

Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 90.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works. ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
l.c.l. works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb cyls., works. cyl 48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

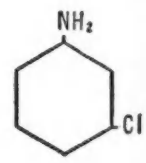
D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- .48¼
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40

m-Chloroaniline *

A water-white to light-amber liquid that tends to darken on storage. It is available in a stabilized form to retard color development. #The sum of the ortho and para isomers is under 2%.

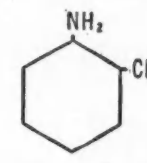
m-Chloroaniline S Technical



SPECIFICATIONS:
Purity: 98.0% minimum
Freezing Point:—
11°C. minimum
Moisture Content:
0.5% maximum
Molecular Weight: 127.6

o-Chloroaniline *

A water-white solid which darkens on storage. It may contain up to 3% isomers, chiefly para.

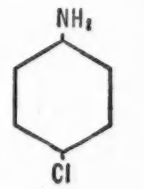


SPECIFICATIONS:
Purity: 99.5% minimum, by nitrite absorption
o-Chloroaniline Content:
97% minimum
Moisture Content: 0.2%

p-Chloroaniline *

A water-white to light-amber solid that tends to darken on storage. It is available in a stabilized form to retard color development. # Both forms may contain from 0.5 to 1.0% each of ortho and meta isomers and traces of aniline. p-Chloroaniline is soluble in alcohol and acetone, very slightly soluble in water.

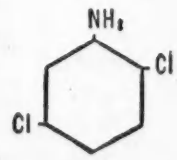
p-Chloroaniline S Technical



SPECIFICATIONS:
Purity: 97.5% minimum
Moisture Content:
0.15% maximum

2,5-Dichloroaniline *

A white to dull-red-brown solid. Soluble in organic solvents and dilute hydrochloric acid. Slightly soluble in water. It may contain up to 1.0% m-chloroaniline and traces of 2,5-dichloronitrobenzene as impurities.



SPECIFICATIONS:
Purity: 99.0% minimum, by nitrite absorption.

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ORGANIC CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

DDD—Dipropylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether

DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P paper bgs. works ton 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works ton 48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ton 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., works ton 64.35 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
Derris root 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb 26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb 25.00 - —
dl- bots. lb 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 25c per 100 lbs higher
Potato bgs lb 10¼ 11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. 17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb 4.50 5.50

Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works lb. .28¼- —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾ .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½- .69
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66 - .66½
Tartrate dms., works frt alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- .32½
tanks, same basis lb. .29½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —

p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works lb. .49¾- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼- .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼- .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½- .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .11 - .12
Sulfate, bulk gram. .11 - .12
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone dms lb. 1.70 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., 68°C., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
tanks, works lb. .42½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61¼
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .455 - —
ex-whse gal. .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .54 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —

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Low Price

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(*West Coast Selling Agent*)

Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb 16.10 - —
No. 6 cns lb 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns lb 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns lb 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns lb 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns lb 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns lb 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb 24.65 - —
No. 33 cns lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
67 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.08 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .66 - —
175 Fast red A lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .78 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y lb. .93 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .93 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC, conc lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M lb. .96 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EB lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. .72 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc., lb. 3.17 - —
863 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Ailzarine green CG, extra, lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste, lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste, lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.51 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 1.74 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.13 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O lb. 1.83 - —
Black, basic blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc lb. .90 - —

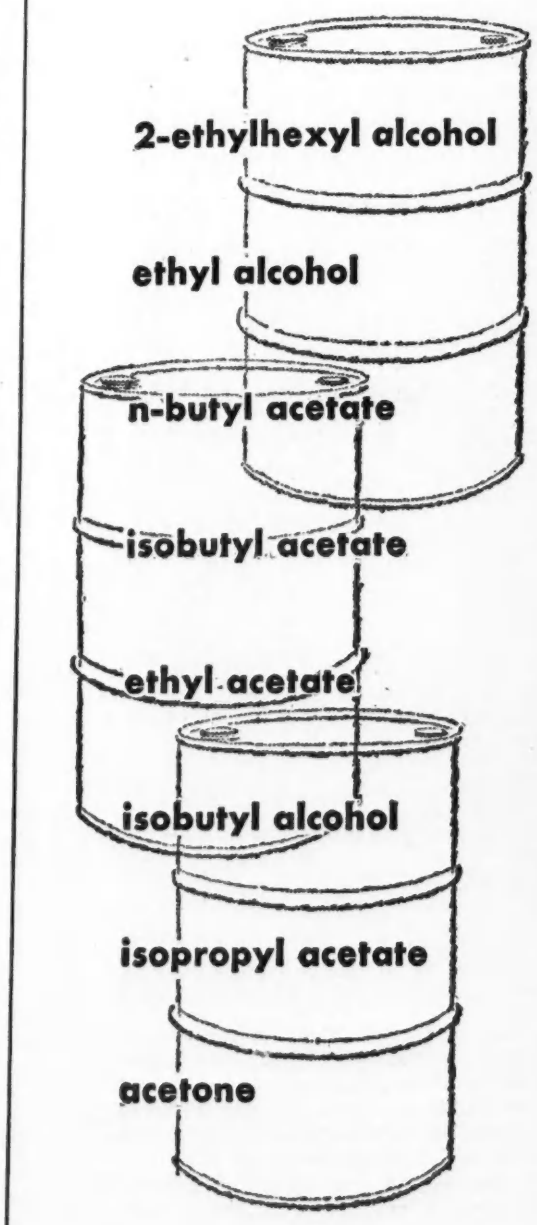
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.21 - 1.24
tanners, bbls. lb .06 - .06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 32.95 -35.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., basis 100% lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots, oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergosterol, unirradiated, crvst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 35.75 - —
Sulfate, bots oz. 39.50 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
tanks frt alld lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
syn., 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —

Divi-divi—Ethyl Ether, Anesthesia

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .38¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., ogs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.71 - 3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.y., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½- —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Ether, absolute, ASS, dms. lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .37 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —



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Ethyl Ether, Indust.—Gold Chloride

Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.10	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	3.90	4.40
Iodide, cbys., works	lb	3.30	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.51½	.52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11 85	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate dist (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms. dlvd.	lb.	.53½	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine dms. works	lb	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono Di or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19½	20¼
l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	21¼
tanks	lb.	.18½	—
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
Ethylene dichloride prices 1c. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.			
Ethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.21	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.16½	—
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.18½	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms	lb.	.34	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine 85.88% dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.46	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.47	—
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.44	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots	lb	6.75	7.30
smaller lots	lb	7.35	7 40
Eucalyptol, USP. cns., dms	lb	1.40	1.50
Eugenol, USP. bots.	lb.	2.70	3.55
Euphorbia herb, bls	lb.	.15	.17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	19.50	—
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.			
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs	lb.	.11½	—
Czech, medium, bgs	lb.	.11½	—
Indian, light, bgs	lb.	.11½	—
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.08½	—
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
soln., USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	—
djns.	lb.	.17	—
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.00	14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.75	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.00	—
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		4.75	5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.75	6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		7.25	8.25
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs.		3.25	—
USP cryst., dms., works	lb.	.07½	.09
Citrate, gran., dms.	lb.	.86	—
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd	lb.	4.75	4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.45	—
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.25¾	—
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.65	.67
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs	lb.	.64	.65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms	lb.	.78	.81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29½	—
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	.42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.75	33.75
l.c.l., works	ton.	34.75	40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.59	—
green, USP XII, gran., dms	lb.	.59	—
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½	.33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	—
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	34.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs		3.35	4.25
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	27 00	—
USP cryst., bbls., dms	lb	09½	.10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns	gal.	32.00	—
Oregon, bbls.	lb.	4.00	—
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).			
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area	ton.	146.00	Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area	ton.	141.00	Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.062	.0625
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.067	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.033	.0375
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.035	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0420	—
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.03	.035
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0395	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fringetree bark, bls	lb	.60	.61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines.	ton.	19.00	—
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50	—
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	20.00	21 75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.50	17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	17.50	18.00
spent bgs., c.l., shipt point	ton.	4.50	5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
dlvd. W	lb.	.13	—
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.47½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.45½	—
No. 3, bbls l.c.l	lb	.43½	—
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l	lb	.21½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.19	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	—

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls. frt alld	lb.	.73	—
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)			
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.53	—
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.64	—
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.71	—
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.74	—
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.	lb.	.81	—
Gelsemium root, bls	lb.	.23	.24
Gentian root, bls	lb.	.17	.20
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	.23
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.23	.24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms	lb.	3.20	—
standard, cns., dms	lb.	2.85	—
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	3.20	—
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots	lb.	4.00	7.75
from Jamaican root, bots	lb.	6.00	10.25
Root, African, bls.	lb.	.32	.33
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.45	—
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.44	—
Nigerian, split, bgs.	lb.	.28	.28½
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).			
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
104 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.19	—
131 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.21	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.23	—
191 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.25	—
222 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.26	—
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	—
65 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
86 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.17	—
115 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.17½	—
135 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.18½	—
164 jellygrams, same basis	lb.	.19½	—
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.225	—
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	—
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.275	—
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	—
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34	—
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	—
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38	—
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41	.42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.			
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works	lb.	.23	Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, works	lb	.21	Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).			
Glycerol (see Glycerine).			
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots	oz.	22.50	23.00
acid-yellow, bots	oz.	20.00	20.50

This 17th Century Gauntlet typifies the skillful craftsmanship of medieval armormakers. The expert positioning and attachment of adjacent parts permit all the necessary flexibility. The intricate carving and embossment give it a distinct, attractive appearance. And the careful design and workmanship assure the maximum protection. In battle and in jousts, combatants had to depend on the armorer's skill . . . often for their lives.

J&L Steel Containers offer dependable protection for your products. They're built of sturdy, high-quality J&L Steel Sheet. Their careful construction insures perfect fit of all joints and movable parts. And they have a trim appearance which can be attractively decorated with colorful designs and illustrations by J&L's accurate lithographic process.

In addition, coatings and lacquers are evenly applied—both inside and outside; and every J&L pail and drum is chemically treated to keep all surfaces clean and dry.

For the protection your products need, depend on J&L Steel Containers. You can order them through plants in leading industrial centers, and you'll find J&L service prompt and efficient.

Jones & Laughlin
STEEL CORPORATION

405 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

J&L STEEL

Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .08 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¼- —
house, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08½ Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅞- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works. lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., drums, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls. same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls same basis lb. .48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —

Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe)
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .42 - .44
CBB, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .32 - .34
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .24 - .26
WS, bgs lb. .34 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
nubs, bgs lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .25 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, AAM, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
E. bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs lb. .37 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .43 - .45
No. 2, bbls lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½- .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .15½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .48 - .50
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .36 - .38
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .30 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs lb .22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs lb. 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba., dom., same basis ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton.16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.60.00 -62.00

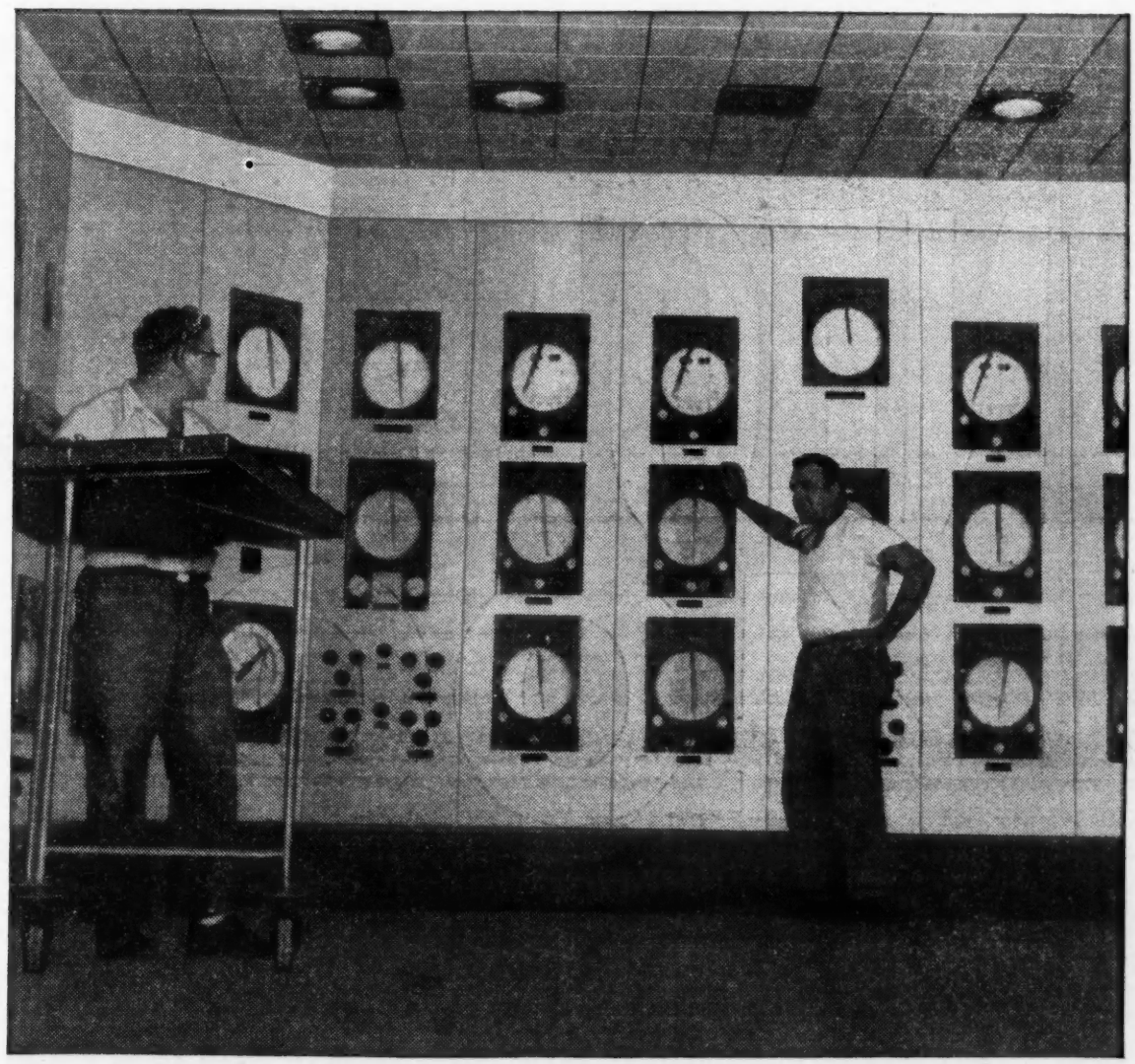
H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom green, bls lb. .53 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Hemlock leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb 50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene, glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb.14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate; USP, bots. kilo 450.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methlbromide, USP, bots oz. 7.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hydrastine bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF bots oz.29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10 grain bots bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
85% ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram. 6.00 - —
alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls. dms. lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 5.10 - 6.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms lb. .60 .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb 5.00 —
cms., dlvd lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, jars, dms lb. 2.55 - 2.57
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 - —
a-Ionone, cns lb. 7.15 - 8.10
b-Ionone, cns lb. 6.80 -11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 8.50 - 9.00
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 9.25 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .30 .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .93
formate, dms. lb 80 —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade dms. c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —

Golden Seal Root—Isobutyl Acetate



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2762

CAUSTIC SODA • SODA ASH • CHLORINE • SULPHURIC ACID • SULPHUR • AMMONIA • NITRATE OF SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA • NITRIC ACID • SULPHATE OF ALUMINA • SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS
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Isobutyraldehyde—Lithium Carbonate

Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
smaller lots. kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dvld. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, 70% CIPC in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di. or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls. lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .23¼- —
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .25¼- —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .12⅝- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, bls. lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bls. lb. .16 - .18
n-Lauryl chloride, dist., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .75 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls. lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls. lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd. lb. .31 - .33
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42¼- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1580- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1630- —

FINEST IN PRODUCT AND SERVICE!

NEOLENE 400

INTERMEDIATE FOR SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS

When put to your own sulfonation test, the outstanding qualities of Neolene 400 for synthetic detergents and other surface-active agents of the alkyl aryl sulfonate type are clearly evident. Neolene 400 yields a high performance sulfonate with superior qualities of color and odor.

Complete service laboratory and pilot plant facilities are available to demonstrate the superior characteristics of Neolene 400. Continental Oil Company, producers of Neolene 400, are ready to serve you. We solicit your problems—large or small. *Samples and technical information based on pilot plant or commercial production, furnished by request on your letterhead.*

CONOCO
PETROCHEMICALS

Petrochemical Know-How from the Ground Up!

CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

PETROCHEMICAL DEPARTMENT, DIVISION D2

630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y. 1353 No. North Branch Street, Chicago, Ill.

Export: Airco Company International, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

© 1954, Continental Oil Company

Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .31¼- —
Nitrate, bbls. lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls. lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .20¼- .20½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20¼
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls. lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls. lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 13.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ton 14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 10.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 10.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 11.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal. ton 25.10 -26.84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton 11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 11.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ton 14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill. ton 10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla. ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 11.25 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 11.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill. ton 15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 15.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton 17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton 13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 14.50 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton 10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 17.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton 17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton 13.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ton 17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 14.50 - —
Meneminee, Mich. ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton 13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 19.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton 13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ton 17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 7.35 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms. lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.05
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 3.90 - 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton 69.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton 64.00 -65.00
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald. lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, NF, c.l., dms., works, or dlvd. lb. 1.42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.43½- 1.48¼
tech., c.l., dms., works or dlvd. lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - 1.15

Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots..lb. 1.28½- —
tech., cryst., dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd.....lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd.....lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., works...lb.15.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .97½- —
l.c.l., 1-ton lots or more. lb. .98 - .98½
Manganite, dms., works.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate, dms., works.....lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —

Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.

Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls. l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls. l.c.l.....lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs.....lb. 1.50 - —
di-Lysine hydrochloride, bots..kilo.140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.40 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls.....lb. 1.39 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- 26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works.....lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns.....lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls.....lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .27 - .2820
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .46 - 48
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate tribasic, NF bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots...100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb lots.....lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots.....lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher

Malathion, dms., c.l., works....lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .26 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies 1½c. higher

Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .38 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs.....lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms.....lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works.lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works..ton.91.50 - —
paper bgs., works.....ton.88.00 - —
dms., works.....ton.94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms.....lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms....lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ....ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., ton-lots, works..lb. .47 - —
dm. to ton lots, works....lb. .50 - —
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb lots, works.. lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian cs..lb. 8.25 - 8.50
syn., USP, racemic, cns.....lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .43 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .50 - —

Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF.....lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net flask.322.00 -324.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss., 3c. higher.

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .48 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dlvd., Metropolitan areas gal. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal. .27 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald, with Camden, N. J gal. .25½- —

Methanol, syn., Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .53 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals. min. dlvd. Metropolitan areas. gal. .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetretramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98% fib. dms. same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms cs. frt. alld lb. .61 .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt alld. E gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.....gal. .63 - —

Lithium Chloride—Methyl Chloride

Methyl acetone, syn., tanks, frt. alld E gal. .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
l.t.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .41¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms.....lb. .53 - .65
Bromide jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 1.00
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 .85
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .62 - —

NEW

For the first time in extremely high purity

in carload quantities

INTERNATIONAL

magnesium oxide

99.5+% MgO

Magnesium Oxide of high purity, 99.5+% MgO (ignited basis), is now being produced in several grades and in large tonnages by *International*. Prompt shipments of carload lots can be made from the new chemical plant at the Carlsbad, New Mexico, potash mine and refinery.

New facilities have been completed to produce *Magnesium Oxide* synthetically by direct decomposition of magnesium chloride under controlled reaction. For the first time, because of this new process, it is now possible to offer industry this basic chemical in large tonnages in the purest form ever made in commercial quantities. The stable source of magnesium chloride, as a raw material, will permit continuing large volume production of uniformly high quality *Magnesium Oxide* that is essentially free of calcium, silica, iron and alkaline impurities.

The availability of large tonnages of high purity *Magnesium Oxide* at relatively low cost opens the door to new uses in many industries where purity is essential. We are prepared, through our Product Development Department, to explore with any industry the application of *Magnesium Oxide* to specific production problems. For experimental purposes in any industrial plant, we will furnish samples of *International Magnesium Oxide*.

International Minerals & Chemicals

inquiries

to potash division

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6 • Sales Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6 • 61 Broadway, New York 6 • Midland, Texas

Methyl Cinnamate—Nitrogenous Process Sewage Sludge

Methyl cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms. any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots ..... lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms ... lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms ... lb. 7.50 - —
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. Va. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb 3.60 - 4.00
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram. .79 - —
5-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted ... lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13½- —
Methylionone, A, cns ..... lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns ..... lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns ..... lb 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or tacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l ..... lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09¾- .10
New York ..... gal. .11½- —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, cns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works .. lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content .. lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., f.o.b. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethyltoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28½- —

Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine cns ..... oz 12.40 -12.60
Acetate anhyd. cns ..... oz 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns ..... oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns ..... oz 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns ..... oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .34¾ —
l.c.l. dlvd E ..... lb .35¾ —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .32¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb lots, cns ..... lb 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns ..... lb 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns ..... lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns ..... lb 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns ..... lb 1.45 - —
5-lb lots, cns ..... lb 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Dutch, yellow, bgs ..... lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .12½- .14
Montana, oriental, bgs. .... lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs. ..... lb. .12½- .13
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock .. ton. 58.00 -59.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ..... ton. 69.50 -70.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock .... ton. 54.00 -55.00
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .05½- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .05¼- —
imp., 78°, large lots ..... lb. .06 - —
refd., dom., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .11½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resub., dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works .... lb 3.00 - —
custom contract, works ... lb 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms ..... lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin, cns ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .69 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works ..... lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls ..... lb. .76 - —
green, bbls ..... lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31¼- .38½
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld .... lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb. .11½- .12
Nikethamide, cbys ..... lb. 5.75 6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms .... lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms ..... lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lo. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6c ps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms ..... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms ..... lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis .. ton. 130.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works .. unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 1.92 + .50

Salem Magnesite Limited

India

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EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVES

CONTINENTAL ORE CORPORATION
500 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

Tel.: LOngacre 4-6055
Cables: Latinore

Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.23	- —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld.	lb.	.41	- —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.23¼-	—
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22¾-	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.94	- —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.50	- —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	- —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works	lb.	.33	- .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms.	lb.	1.59	- —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots. 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	- 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.27	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.24	- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.	lb.	.36	- .38
Chinese, bgs.	lb.	.45	Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs.	lb.	.42½-	.43
West Indian, bgs.	lb.	.33	- —
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10	- .12
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15	- .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.19	- —
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.15¾-	—
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.15¾-	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37	- —
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.32½-	—
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—

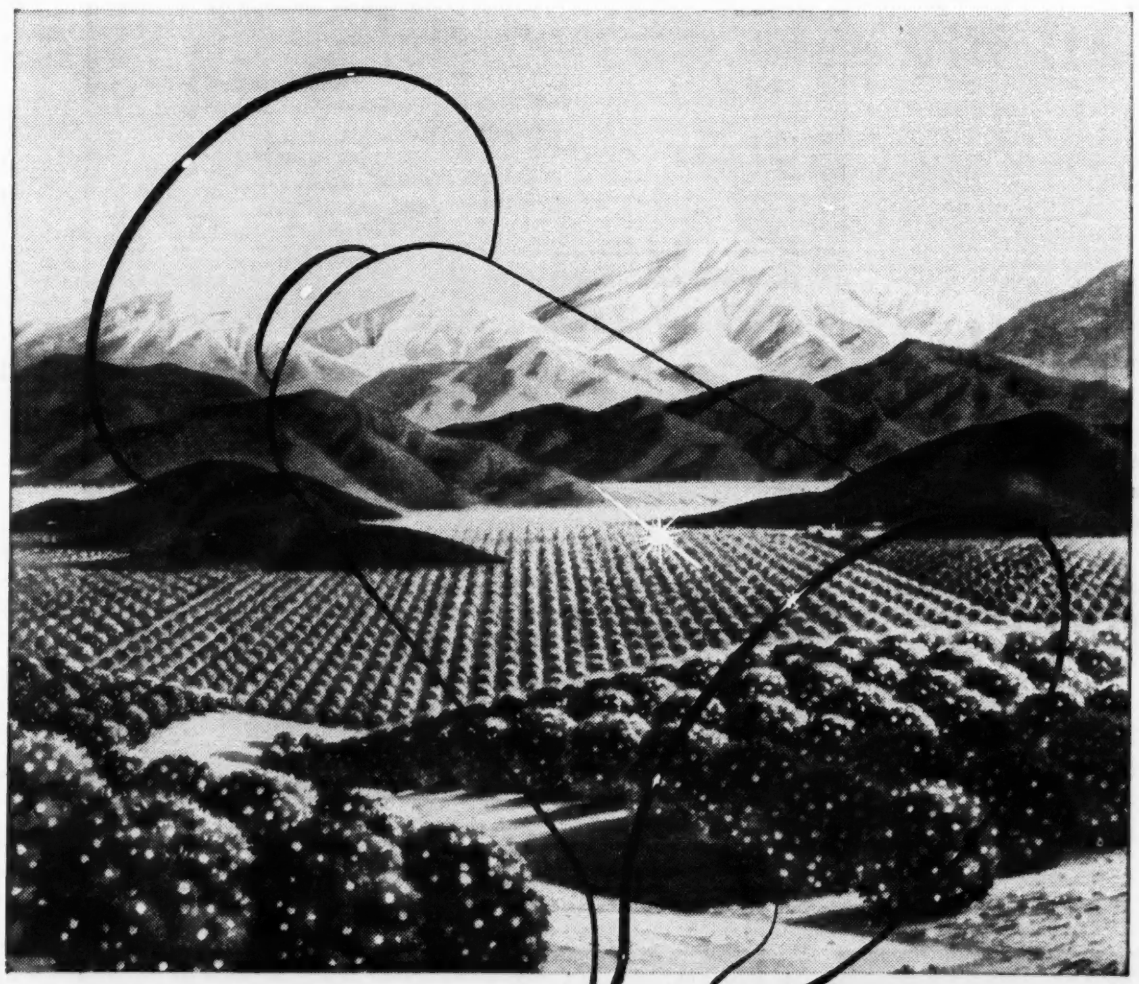
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns.	lb.	2.80	- 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).			
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots.	lb.	3.00	- 3.75
NF, bots.	lb.	3.25	- 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns.	lb.	.55	- .70
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).			
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.40	- 1.95
Angelica root, bots.	lb.	66.00	-100.00
seed, bots	lb.	56.00	-65.00
Aniline (see A).			
Anise, USP, dms.	lb.	3.50	- 5.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms.	lb.	.38	- .43
Avocado, cns.	lb.	3.25	- —
Babassu, crude, tanks	lb.	No stocks	
Bay, NF Puerto Rican, 50-53%, cns.	lb.	1.85	- 2.20
55-60%, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.85	- 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.00
Birchtar, crude, cns.	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	2.00	- —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Mexican (see Oil lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65	- .70
Cajeput, native, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.10
redist., USP, cns.	lb.	2.25	- 3.00
Calamus, bots	lb.	12.00	-20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.40	- .60
white, dms.	lb.	.35	- .50
Cananga, native, cns.	lb.	7.85	-10.25
rectified, cns.	lb.	12.50	-14.75
Caraway, NF, cns.	lb.	3.75	- 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Cardamom, NF, bots.	lb.	36.00	-50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2000-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2050-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.2210-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2260-	—
tanks	lb.	NP	- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2060-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2110-	—
tanks	lb.	NP	- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.2350-	.2400
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.1650-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1700-	—
tanks	lb.	NP	- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.13½-	—
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	.14
75%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	- .17½
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1750-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1800-	—
tanks	lb.	N. P.	—
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1900-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1950-	—
tanks	lb.	N. P.	—
Cedarleaf, cns., dms.	lb.	2.90	- 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.65
Celery seed, bots.	lb.	12.50	-20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots.	lb.	160.00	-250.00
Chiliavood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, bots.	lb.	25.00	-65.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia)	lb.	No stocks.	
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms.	lb.	1.20	- 1.75
Java, true, dms.	lb.	1.85	- 2.00
Java-type, cns.	lb.	1.85	- 2.50
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	3.25	- 4.20
leaf, unrectified, dms.	lb.	1.55	- 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.13½-	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.12¼-	—
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.21¾-	—
deodorized tax incl. non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.	lb.	.10½-	—
Codliver, USP, dms.	gal.	1.50	- 1.60
Copaiba, cns	lb.	1.80	- 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots.	lb.	13.50	-18.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06	- —
refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.18½-	.18¾
tanks	lb.	.17	- —
Costus, bots.	lb.	8.00	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.13⅛-	—
Valley	lb.	.12⅞-	.13
Texas	lb.	.12⅝-	.12¾
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.06	- —
raw, 50% tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02½-	—
refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.18⅛-	.18⅛
tanks	lb.	.16⅜-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns.	lb.	4.15	- 5.75
Cypress bots.	lb.	5.30	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots.	lb.	2.80	- 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms.	lb.	3.75	- 5.30
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms.	lb.	.67	- 1.00
80-90%, dms.	lb.	.85	- 1.25
Oil, fennel, sweet, USP, cns.	lb.	2.30	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.	lb.	2.35	- 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1400-	.1450
kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1630-	.1680
light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1250-	.1300
tanks	lb.	.1100-	—
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08	- .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units		.10½-	.11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14
300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units		.12	- .14½
500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1904.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots.	oz.	6.50	- 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns.	lb.	11.75	-14.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	11.25	-14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots.	lb.	15.00	-20.00
Grapefruit, dms.	lb.	2.50	- 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.17½-	.18
prime, burning, dms.	lb.	.19	- .19½
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.40	- 1.90
Oil, hemlock, cns.	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots.	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.42	- .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.	lb.	2.70	- 4.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns.	lb.	3.55	- 4.60
38-40% ester, cns.	lb.	9.50	-13.20
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	10.00	-16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.85	- 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	4.50	- 6.15
Messina, cns.	lb.	4.85	- 9.80
terpeneless bots	lb.	32.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	- 3.25
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns.	lb.	3.70	- 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	3.30	- 4.75
West Indian, cs	lb.	3.30	- 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
terpeneless, bots	lb.	29.50	100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1525-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1575-	.1620
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1260-	—
New York	lb.	.1385-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1415-	—
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cons., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).			
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast	lb.	.09	Nom.
Gulf and Atlantic ports, f.a.s.	lb.	.09¼-	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms.	lb.	.18½	Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms.	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Neroli, NF, French, bots.	lb.	85.00	-275.00
Spanish, bots.	lb.	35.00	-85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	2.60	- 3.50
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms.	lb.	.16	- .16½
tanks	lb.	.14½-	—
Oleo, extra, dms.	lb.	.15½-	.16
Olibanum, bots.	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots.	lb.	8.00	- —
Olive, Spanish, edible, dms., duty paid	gal	2.25	- 2.45
Tunisian, same basis	gal.	2.20	- 2.30
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.	lb.	.80	- .80
expressed, USP Brazilian, cns., dms	lb	No stocks.	
Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.55	- 1.25
Florida, cns., dms.	lb.	.45	- 1.25
Messina cns	lb	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms.	lb.	.13	- .14
kernel, denat., tanks	lb.	.13½	Nom.
Palmarosa, cns.	lb.	8.00	- 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vts., at 100 F tanks, East Coast refy.	gal.	.14	- —
Patchouli, dms.	lb.	8.00	- 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.17¾-	—
refd., dms.	lb.	.22¾-	.23
tanks	lb.	.21¼-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	1.90	2.50



Oranges are not all alike...

There are as many different varieties of oranges as there are apples. They differ in physical appearance, juice character, peel flavor and in the many constituents which make up the component parts of the fruit. Many oranges that may be comparable in some characteristics may differ widely in others and, in some respects, one may be three or four times as potent as the other.

That is why Exchange Brand California Oil of Orange is the standard the world over for orange flavor excellence. You not only get the benefit of Exchange experience, technical skills and vast fruit resources, but Exchange Brand Oil of Orange is made only from California oranges with peel oil that is far richer in flavor strength and more intense in the aromatic constituents which are universally accepted as true orange flavor.

The cost of flavor is so small, why risk the quality of your product for penny economy? Protect its valuable reputation with the consistent quality and distinctive California feature of Exchange Brand Oil of Orange.

Exchange

OIL OF ORANGE U.S.P.

Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA • *Produced by* The Exchange Orange Products Co. • Ontario, California

Distributed in the U.S. exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y. • DODGE & OLCOTT, INC., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

Oil, Peppermint—Penicillin

Oil, peppermint, nat., dms. ..... lb. 7.75 - 8.90
redist., USP, dms ..... lb 8.10 - 9.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms ..... lb. 3.80 - 5.30
Pimento, berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.55 - 3.10
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .1355- —
steam dist. dms. ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid oleic)
Rice bran., clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15 - —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots. ..... oz. 43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots ..... lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.90 - 7.20
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 12.00 -14.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .09 Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.40
nat., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum), dom., USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .38 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .44 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —

Oil, snakeroot, Canada, cns. .... lb. 28.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur . lb. .12¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. .... lb. .02¾- —
refd., alkali, dms. .... lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks ..... lb. .14¾- —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .15¾- .16¼
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .16¾- .17
tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars ..... lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars ..... lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .02¼- —
dist., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07¼- .07½
tanks, works ..... lb. .06 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .12½- .13
Tangerine, Floridian, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms. ..... lb 7.75 - 9.00
Tar Acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .601 - —
whse. ..... lb. .712 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South ..... lb. .77 - —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... lb. .87 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).

Oil, thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. ... lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. ..... lb 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white cns ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25 - .25½
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .23 - —
domestic mills ..... lb. .22½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. .... lb. .90 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 13.25 -17.00
Haitian, cns ..... lb. 11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. ..... lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms. ..... gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. ..... gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .57½- .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns ..... lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns ..... lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 8.00
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.85

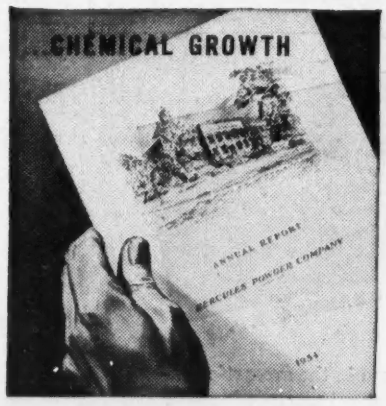
Oil, Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. .. lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls ..... lb. .11½- .11¾
Opium, USP, cns ..... lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul. lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls, l.c.l., works ..... lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls ..... lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls ..... gal. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Ortho-chloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenylphenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots ..... gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.92 5.17

P

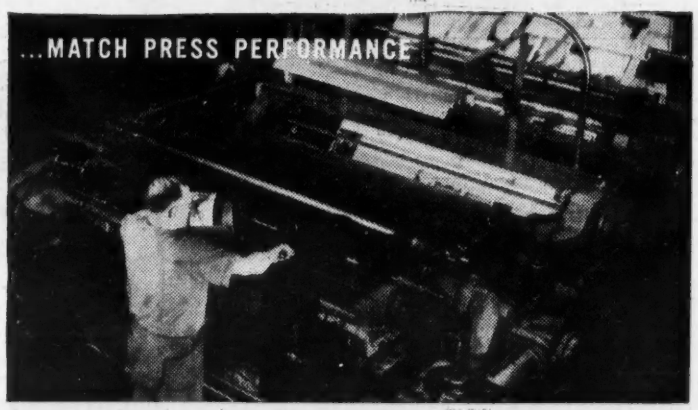
Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots ..... oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .31 - .33
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - .38
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .36 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy. lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy. lb. .0855- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10¢ per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12½- .13½
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .193 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .48 - .49
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works .... lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 25 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls ..... lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ..... ton. 80.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.65 2.80
tech. powd bbls ..... lb 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Procaine, bulk .... 1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .05 - .06

HOW HERCULES HELPS...

IMPROVED LIQUID REPELLENCY for paper is obtained by coating with a small quantity of Paracol® wax emulsion. There are more than a dozen types of Hercules Paracol emulsions, each developed to solve some specific type of sizing problem. Other Hercules papermaking chemicals, such as Kymene® wet-strength resin and Pexol® fortified size, contribute to product performance and economy in paper and board mills.



OUR 1954 ANNUAL REPORT has recently been issued to stockholders. In it you will find convincing evidence of Hercules' growth and diversification. Copy sent on request.



FOR HIGH-SPEED PRINTING inks, resins made with Hercules PE (pentaerythritol) are becoming increasingly popular. PE makes possible resins with higher gloss, higher softening points, yet maintains desired solubilities, better aging characteristics, and shorter drying time necessary to keep pace with the press.

HERCULES
CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
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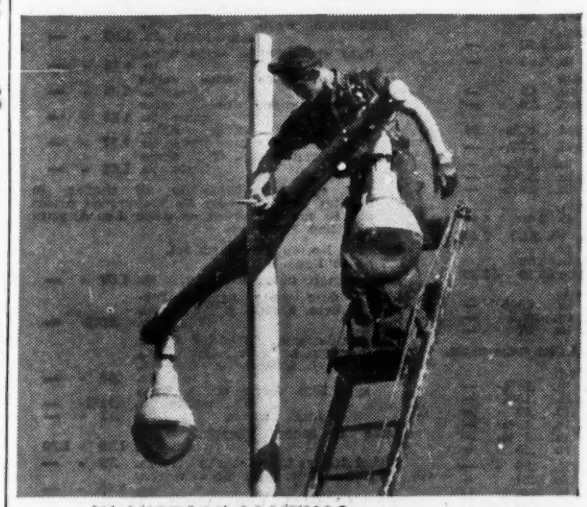
936 Market St., Wilmington 99, Del., Sales Offices in Principal Cities
SYNTHETIC RESINS, CELLULOSE PRODUCTS, CHEMICAL COTTON, TERPENE CHEMICALS, ROSIN AND ROSIN DERIVATIVES, CHLORINATED PRODUCTS, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER CHEMICAL PROCESSING MATERIALS

G55-2

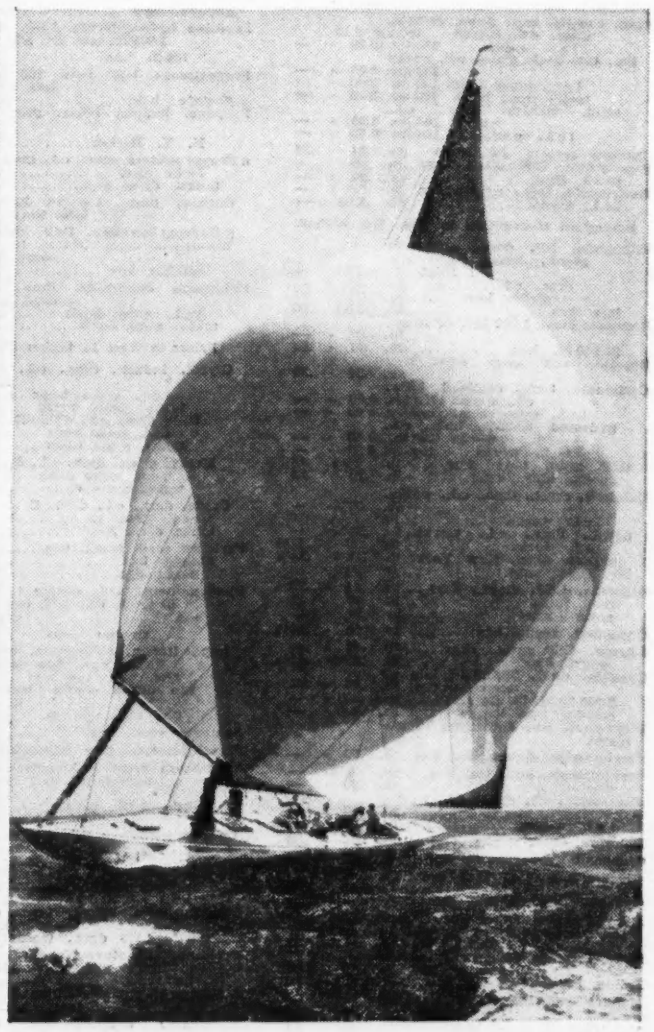
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .45 - —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .55 - .56
Mombasa, bgs., shipt lb. .80 - —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .33½- —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .20 - —
White, bgs. lb. .68 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 - .75
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E dm.85.00 - —
dlvd. W dm.88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E dm.95.00 - —
dlvd., W dm.98.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10¾- —
dlvd. W lb. .11¼- —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05¾
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04⅛
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅜
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05⅞
i.c.., dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .06⅝- .07¼
i.c.l. dlvd lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¼- .07¾
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- .09½
tanks, refy lb. .05⅛- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅜
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05¼- .05¾
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅛
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J. gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd. gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225°-300° F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles. gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-284° F., b.r., 38°, 43° C, m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
19°-30°C. m.a.p. gal. .19 - .30
224°-280°F, b.r., 48°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .215 - —
272°-387°, b.r., 31°C, m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-29°C, m.a.p gal. .29 - .31
19°C., m.a.p gal. .32 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
310°-392°F. o.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .38
324°-349°F, b.r., 37°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
350°-425° F., b.r., 32°-35° C., m.a.p gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p gal. .39 - —
18°-21°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .42½
352°-413°F, b.r., 36°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .33 - —
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18½
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Phenol, 82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .18½- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .45 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .47 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .49 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd E. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate bots lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms., works lb. 17.00 -17.25
tech., tin ums., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D). Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long ton. 4.60 - —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.00 - —
72-70%, b.p.l. c.l. same basis long-ton. 5.65 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.65 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.65 - —
The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.15 per bbl. and labor at $1.28. The 3c. labor advance and 9c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.
Phosphorus amorph., red. dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
i.c.l. dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - .21½
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - —
i.c.l., dms. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
i.c.l., dms. works lb. .13 - 13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
i.c.l works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 - —
export, dms lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
i.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt alld lb. .68 - .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43¼- —
i.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —

Enjay helps keep your sales out front



IN SURFACE COATINGS (*Paint and Varnish*)

IN PETROLEUM (*Lubricants and Gasoline Additives*)



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Dewaxing Aid
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Isopropyl Ether
Reference Fuels

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PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
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Secondary Butyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dicyclopentadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Naphthenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

CHEMICAL
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PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
Tridecyl Alcohol
Dicyclopentadiene
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Benzene
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

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b,g-Picoline—Sodium Arsenite

b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 - 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .95 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .77 - —
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine 98% dms. frt. equald. lb 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dvid. E lb. 3.70 - 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.35.00 - —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed, dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb .05 Nom
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾ 04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.78.00 -80.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb 45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.11.95 - —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 - —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No prices.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .29½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 -
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.10.20 - —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd. dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt lb. .33½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .33 - —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .37
imp., kgs lb. .25¾- .26
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .47 - —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .57 - .62
Bromide USP gran. bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - .35
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12 - 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran. dms lb .33 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 - —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 - —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots lb. .455 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 - —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 - —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic), USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½- .30
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 - —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .39½- .40½
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton.24.50 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000-ton lots 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.75 - —
100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms lb .09¾- .11¼
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.189.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.293.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.29800 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms. works lb. .24½- .30½
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works. lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).

Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 cars or more, works 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
soln., electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l. 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .67 - .736
Sulfate, agricultural 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works ton.35.00 - —
NF VII cryst dms lb. .31 .33
gran. dms lb. .18½ —
powder dms lb. .36½ .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .84 - .94
tech., works lb. .77 .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works lb. .14 —
5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .35½- —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .41
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .55 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100-lb lots lb. 3.60 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .03½- .04
N. Y. Harbor gal. .07¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 -2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 —
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots lb. .02½ .04
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .03½ .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .55 - —
liq. 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 8.35 - 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 - 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 3.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs. works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. 17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz. cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate NF cns. 100-oz lots.oz. .61 - —
Salicylate NF cns 100-oz. lots.oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .83 - —
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .88 - .93
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, obls. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb. 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, same basis lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls, same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls, same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works, lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works, lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .021½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots., 100 gram lots gram.25.00 - —
25 gram lots gram.26.00 - —
10 gram lots gram.27.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. 1.75N - —
powd., bbls lb. 2.50N - —
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo.108.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-kilo lots or more kilo.140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb.10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb. 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

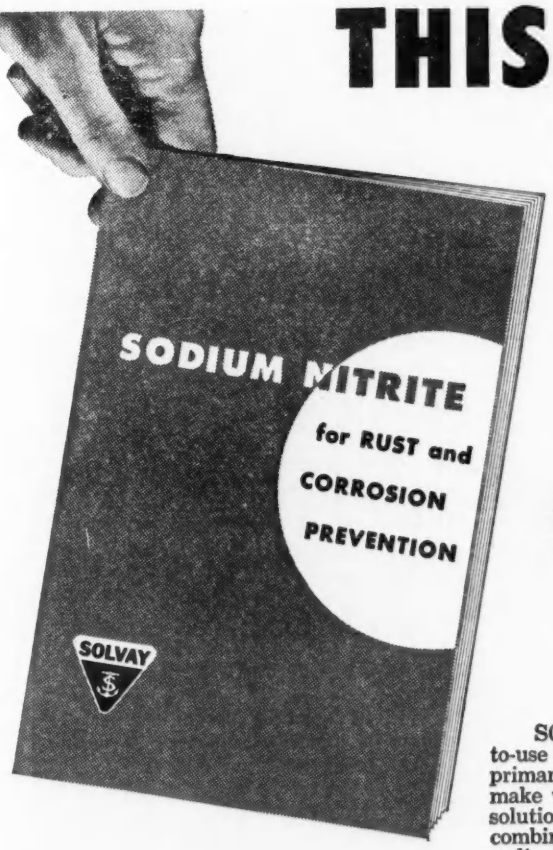
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .65½
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Italian, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs lb. .08¼- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.24.00 -28.00
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz 4.75 5.50
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls lb. .65 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .65 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.10.25 -11.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. 30½- —
smaller lots lb 31 .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd lb. 6.00 - 7.25
Senega root, bls lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs lb. .25 - .25¼
nat., bgs. lb. .16½- .17
Salvadorian, natural lb. .16¾- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .68 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .70 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .71 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .60 - .61
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .58 - .59
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .56 - .57
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots lb. .55 - .56
Shellac in 1 to 10 bg. lots 1c. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph, dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .85¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .77⅝- —
1,000-oz lots oz. .77⅜- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅛- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .56 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls lb. No prices
crushed bls., bbls lb. No Prices
powd., bbls lb. No Prices
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.57
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk c.l., works 100 lbs 1.35 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 5.45 - —
Soda, caustic, liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1250- —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .30½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- .15¼
soln., dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10

Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 16.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo. 17.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots kilo. 17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms 100-lb lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.70 - —
powd., bgs c.l., works 100 lbs 2.30 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.20 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - 13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1790 - —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF dms. jars lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash), cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100lbs 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride teca (see Salt).
USP dms lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .58 - —
20-ton lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 13¾ - 15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26 - .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works, lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots works lb 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb lots lb. .188 - —
100-lb to 1,000-lb lots lb 198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1250- —
l.c.l. works lb 1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.65 - —
Gentisate 100 lb fib dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls, lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cbys lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic), dr pellets 100 lb dms. 100 dm lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate), pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
Hyposulfite, tech., bgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. 16¼- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dvld lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Tetrahydrate, bbls., c.l., works, ton 199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000 lb. or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000 lb. lots, works, lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .83 - .92
cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 51.25 - —
bulk c.l., same basis ton. 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake bbls., c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 26½ - 28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 26 - 28
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. 25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Miss lb. 1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910- .1960
Phenolsulfonate USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd. dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.95 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs 7.25 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c higher than bgs.

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works, lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, lb. 2.10 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs 5.10 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia and St. Louis; (2) Ark E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb W of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75

Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c higher
Stannate dms. works, frt alld. E lb. .535 - .589
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton. 52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran. fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —



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SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite provides a low-cost, safe and easy-to-use means of protecting many metals from rust and corrosion, primarily iron and steel. Dilutions as low as 1/10th of 1% will make water solutions non-corrosive; and 3 to 5% spray or dip solutions will produce protective films on metal surfaces. When combined with materials such as phosphates or caustic soda, sodium nitrite's protective action can be extended or obtained during cleaning, neutralizing or similar operations.

This new booklet contains detailed information on how SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite prevents rust and corrosion, and how its protective action can be utilized, either alone or in combination with other materials. It also contains an extensive bibliography covering 59 published papers on the use of sodium nitrite and nitrite compounds for corrosion prevention.

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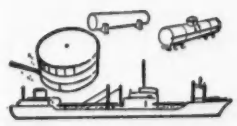
*In Western Hemisphere Countries.

A Few Typical Applications


Hydrocarbon service and fuel oil tanks

Air conditioners, heat exchangers and other circulating water systems

New or reconditioned drums, barrels or cans

Metal parts in process or storage

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☐ Sample of SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite

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Company _____

Title _____

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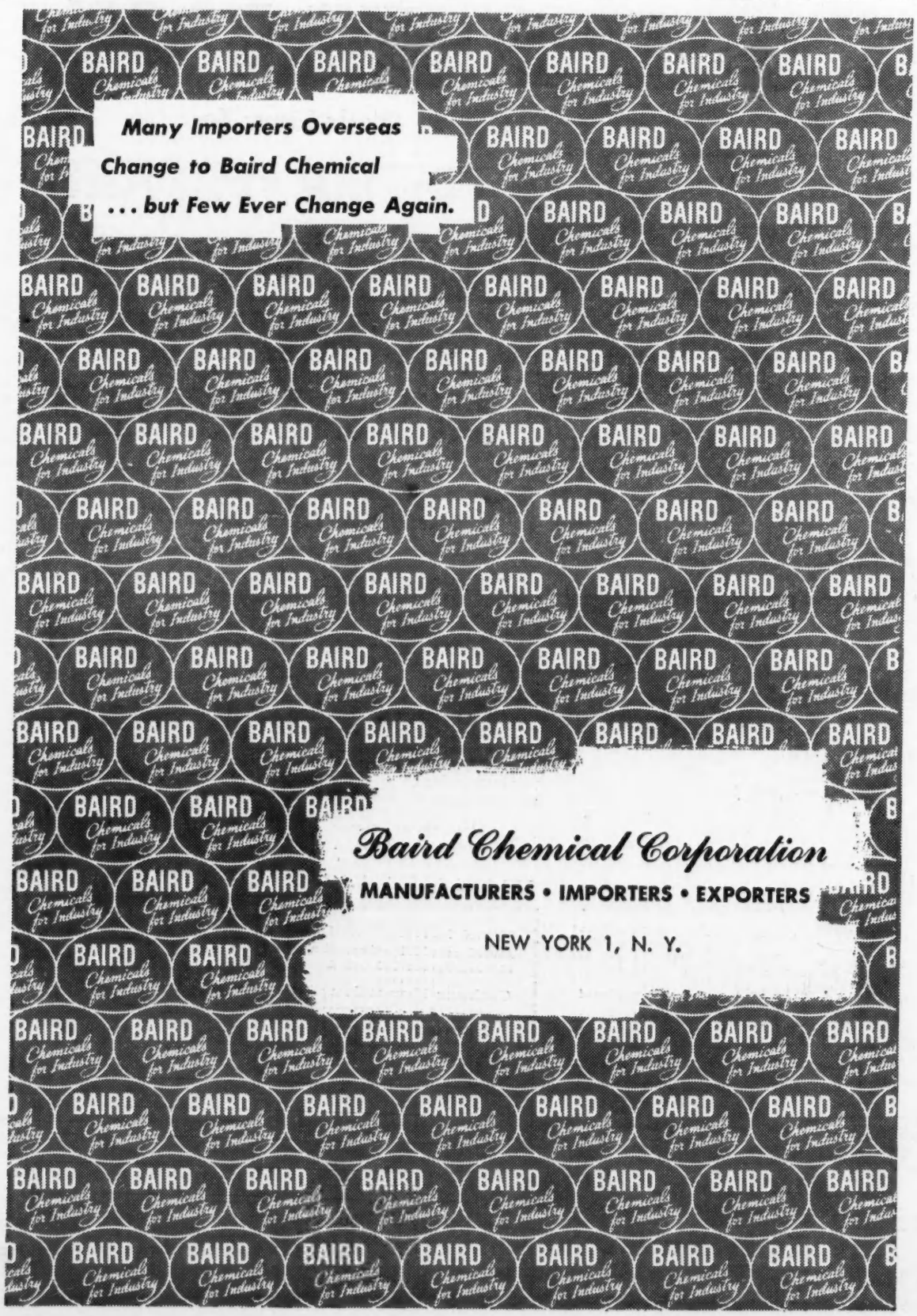
Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Caustic Potash
Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds • Ammonium Chloride
Sodium Nitrite • Chloroform • Caustic Soda • Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Chlorine • Methylene Chloride • Methyl Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride

Sodium Sulfite—Tallow

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works lb. .½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .04 - —
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .55 - .65
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
tech dms works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 99% 100-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted E lb. .39½- —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate bbls., works frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Sorbitol soln., reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.64.00 -65.00
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., f bls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .738 - .748
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .91½- .92½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., cms., works lb. .799 - 1.068
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .75½- .76½
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .918 - .938
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .08½- .09
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .10 - —
gram. .10 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bxs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs, works. 100 lbs. .0345- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E 100-lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose, crude).
Sulfabenzamide, ums lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd., bots, tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powd., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 2.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi units cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.125.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
Triple, 46% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton.28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.36.00 - —
imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .10½- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅝- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .07¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¾- .11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Baird Chemical Corporation
MANUFACTURERS • IMPORTERS • EXPORTERS
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PYRIDOXINE

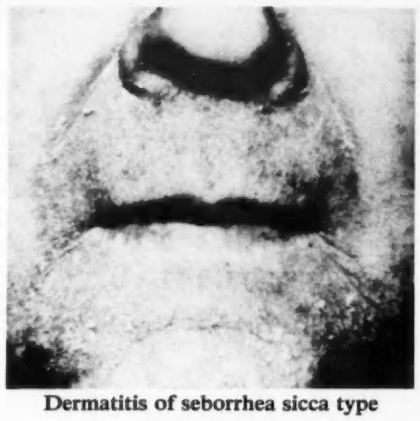
HYDROCHLORIDE

Highlights from the Merck Service Bulletin on Vitamin B_6

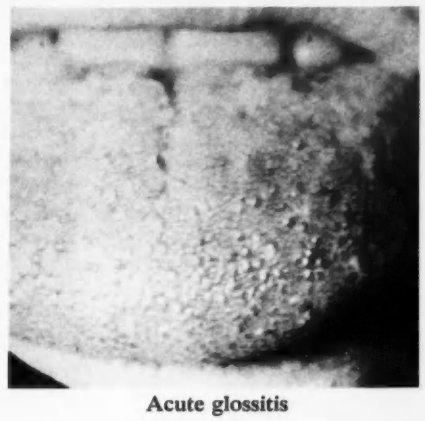
Vitamin B_6 Deficiency in HUMANS

These signs of pyridoxine deficiency were induced by feeding desoxypyridoxine, a derivative that interferes with the action of the vitamin in biochemical reactions.

Photos courtesy of Dr. R. W. Vilter.



Dermatitis of seborrhea sicca type



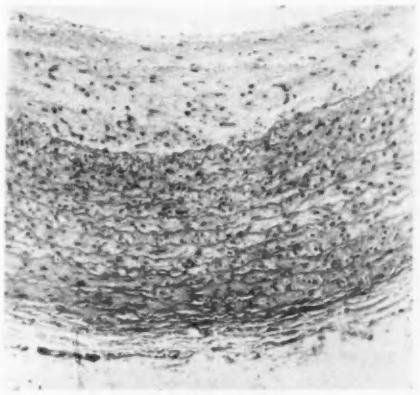
Acute glossitis

Vitamin B_6 Deficiency in MONKEYS

Arteriosclerotic Lesions

Abdominal aorta. Left: Note thick intimal plaque above wavy elastic membrane. Compare thickness of intimal plaque with normal intima in control monkey at right. *Right:* Compare relatively thin intima and compact media with corresponding structures in deficient animal shown at left.

Photos courtesy of Drs. C. W. Mushett and G. A. Emerson.



Deficient

Control

For Sales Management

The therapeutic usefulness of pyridoxine is based on the clinical recognition of vitamin B_6-deficient states, and their differentiation from conditions resulting from lack of other members of the vitamin B complex.

Vitamin B_6 in Pediatrics

Studies with two pyridoxine-deficient infants have demonstrated the nutritional importance of this vitamin. As a result of the deficiency, the infants failed to gain weight. Additional manifestations consisted of convulsions in one infant and anemia in the other. All of these signs were corrected by the addition of pyridoxine to the diet.

Vitamin B_6 and Pregnancy

Evidence has been obtained to indicate that pregnancy—complicated as well as normal — may produce a conditioned deficiency of pyridoxine. This evidence, which is virtually impossible to detect clinically, has been obtained in biochemical laboratory studies.

Vitamin B_6 in Vomiting of Pregnancy

In the opinion of many investigators, pyridoxine is a most satisfactory agent for the control of nausea and vomiting of pregnancy. Pyridoxine in intravenous or intramuscular doses of 50 to 100 mg. three times weekly has been reported to give excellent results. Oral administration has provided equally gratifying results.

Vitamin B_6 and Skin Disorders

Skin lesions developing from vitamin B_6 deprivation are similar to, if not at times indistinguishable from, those associated with lack of riboflavin or niacin. The most common lesion is a seborrheic dermatitis. Oral or parenteral administration of pyridoxine hydrochloride will clear up the dermal lesions. Moreover, local application over a small lesion will clear it, while application over a larger area will permit sufficient absorption to reverse all clinical signs of the deficiency.

In addition to healing those skin lesions that result specifically from B_6 deficiency, pyridoxine hydrochloride has been found effective also in the treatment of seborrheic dermatitis which apparently is not related to such a deficiency. It would appear that therapy with this vitamin should be tried in acneform and sebaceous lesions.

Vitamin B_6 in Roentgen Radiation Sickness

Pyridoxine has given excellent results in the treatment of radiation sickness. As a prophylactic agent, to prevent nausea and vomiting, pyridoxine has yielded equally impressive results.

MERCK

MERCK & CO., Inc.

FIRST IN VITAMINS

Sodium Sulfite—Tallow

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .04 - —
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .55 - .65
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
tech., dms, works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
Tech (see Sodium hyposulfite).
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5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or l.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 99% 250-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted E lb. .39½- —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted E. lb. .40 - —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E. lb. .46 - —

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Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
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Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
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smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
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Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
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smaller lots works lb. .37 - .39
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smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
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powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
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ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Sorbitol soln., reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur, ton.64.00 -65.00
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
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l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
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Hydrous (crystals), dms., works, lb. .75½- .76½
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .918 - .938
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —

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Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .08½- .09
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Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
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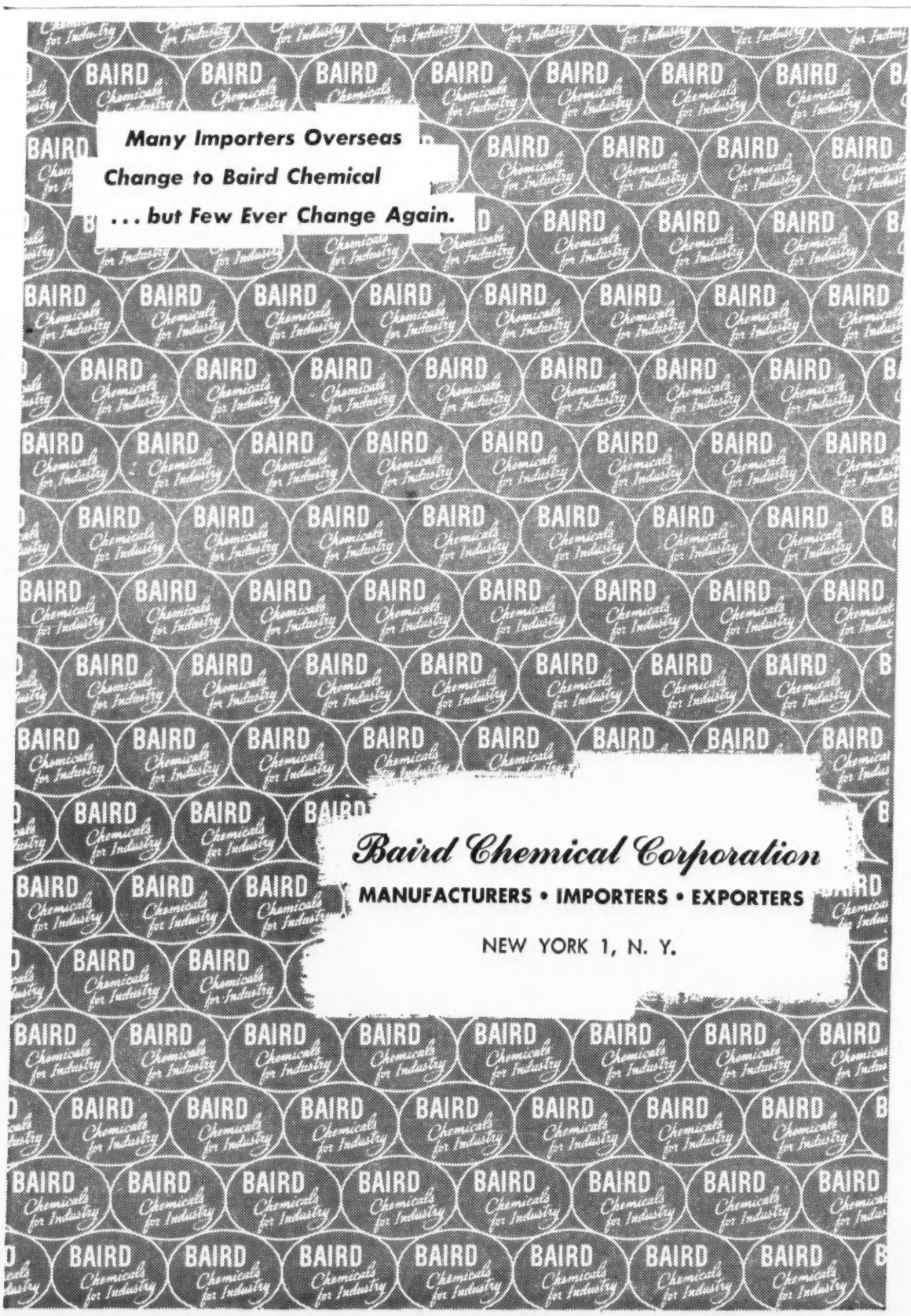
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .10 - —
gram. .10 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs. works,100 lbs. .0345- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E .100-lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose, crude).
Sulfabenzamide, ums lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.06 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb 10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF powd. bots, tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powd., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, bbls., mines 250 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 2.80 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.51.00 -53.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton. 28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi units cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., dlvd lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks same basis lb. .03½- —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-docks, ton.125.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.120.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .83 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .83 - .91
Triple, 46% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ton.28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.36.00 - —
Imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.15.25 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .10½- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .07¾- .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09¾ .11


Many Importers Overseas
Change to Baird Chemical
... but Few Ever Change Again.
Baird Chemical Corporation
MANUFACTURERS • IMPORTERS • EXPORTERS
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

PYRIDOXINE
HYDROCHLORIDE

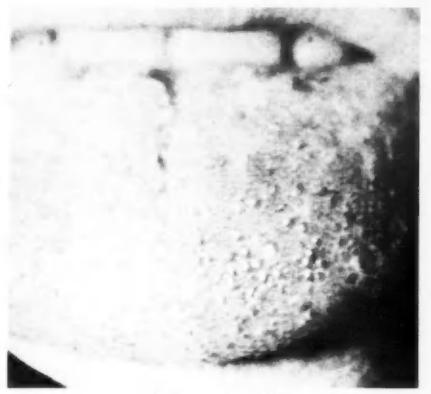
Highlights from the Merck Service Bulletin on Vitamin B_6

Vitamin B_6 Deficiency in HUMANS

These signs of pyridoxine deficiency were induced by feeding desoxypyridoxine, a derivative that interferes with the action of the vitamin in biochemical reactions.

Photos courtesy of Dr. R. W. Vilter.

Dermatitis of seborrhea sicca type



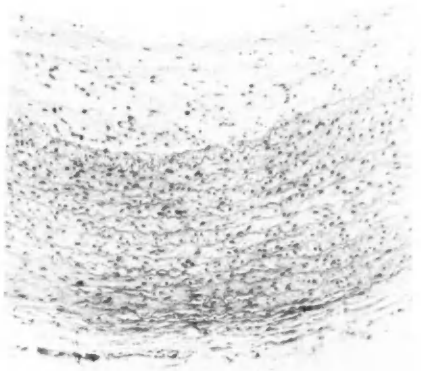
Acute glossitis

Vitamin B_6 Deficiency in MONKEYS

Arteriosclerotic Lesions

Abdominal aorta. Left: Note thick intimal plaque above wavy elastic membrane. Compare thickness of intimal plaque with normal intima in control monkey at right. *Right:* Compare relatively thin intima and compact media with corresponding structures in deficient animal shown at left.

Photos courtesy of Drs. C. W. Mushett and G. A. Emerson.



Deficient

Control

For Sales Management

The therapeutic usefulness of pyridoxine is based on the clinical recognition of vitamin B_6-deficient states, and their differentiation from conditions resulting from lack of other members of the vitamin B complex.

Vitamin B_6 in Pediatrics

Studies with two pyridoxine-deficient infants have demonstrated the nutritional importance of this vitamin. As a result of the deficiency, the infants failed to gain weight. Additional manifestations consisted of convulsions in one infant and anemia in the other. All of these signs were corrected by the addition of pyridoxine to the diet.

Vitamin B_6 and Pregnancy

Evidence has been obtained to indicate that pregnancy—complicated as well as normal — may produce a conditioned deficiency of pyridoxine. This evidence, which is virtually impossible to detect clinically, has been obtained in biochemical laboratory studies.

Vitamin B_6 in Vomiting of Pregnancy

In the opinion of many investigators, pyridoxine is a most satisfactory agent for the control of nausea and vomiting of pregnancy. Pyridoxine in intravenous or intramuscular doses of 50 to 100 mg. three times weekly has been reported to give excellent results. Oral administration has provided equally gratifying results.

Vitamin B_6 and Skin Disorders

Skin lesions developing from vitamin B_6 deprivation are similar to, if not at times indistinguishable from, those associated with lack of riboflavin or niacin. The most common lesion is a seborrheic dermatitis. Oral or parenteral administration of pyridoxine hydrochloride will clear up the dermal lesions. Moreover, local application over a small lesion will clear it, while application over a larger area will permit sufficient absorption to reverse all clinical signs of the deficiency.

In addition to healing those skin lesions that result specifically from B_6 deficiency, pyridoxine hydrochloride has been found effective also in the treatment of seborrheic dermatitis which apparently is not related to such a deficiency. It would appear that therapy with this vitamin should be tried in acneform and sebaceous lesions.

Vitamin B_6 in Roentgen Radiation Sickness

Pyridoxine has given excellent results in the treatment of radiation sickness. As a prophylactic agent, to prevent nausea and vomiting, pyridoxine has yielded equally impressive results.

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

MERCK

FIRST IN VITAMINS

PYRIDOXINE

HYDROCHLORIDE

For the Purchasing Agent

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride Merck

Description

Form: White, odorless, or practically odorless, crystalline powder.
Melting range (dried powder): 204°–208° C. (with some decomposition).
Solubility: One gram of the hydrochloride dissolves in about 5 cc. of water or in about 90 cc. ethyl alcohol; sparingly soluble in acetone; practically insoluble in ether.
pH (0.5% aqueous solution): 3.0–3.4.
Absorption spectrum: Characterized by a single maximum at 291 mμ at *p*H 2.1 and two maxima at 255 mμ and 326 mμ when the *p*H is adjusted to 6.6.
Maximum impurities:
Loss on drying: 0.5%
Residue on ignition: 0.1%
Ammonia: absent
Heavy metals (as Pb): 0.004%
Nitrogen (dried basis): 6.6–6.9%
HCl (dried basis): 17.4–18.0%
Assay by U.V. (dry basis): 98%
$C_8H_{11}NO_3.HCl$
Mesh: No. 80 and finer

Package Sizes

1-Gm. Bottles	1-Kg. Drum
5-Gm. Bottles	5-Kg. Drum
25-Gm. Bottles	Larger Sizes
100-Gm. Bottles	Custom-packed
500-Gm. Bottles	

For Production

The procedures outlined in this section have been used successfully to produce experimental lots of pharmaceutical products.

Injectable Solutions

Parenteral solutions containing up to 100 mg. pyridoxine hydrochloride per cc. may be prepared by dissolving the required weight of pyridoxine hydrochloride in pyrogen-free distilled water. The solution is clarified by filtration. *(Solutions of pyridoxine hydrochloride will discolor in contact with stainless steel or other metals.)*

Oral Preparations

Compressed tablets containing large amounts of pyridoxine hydrochloride are preferably made by the dry slugging procedure. Compressed tablets containing smaller amounts of pyridoxine hydrochloride and other B vitamins may be prepared by one of several methods. If wet granulation with aqueous solutions is preferred, it is important to omit the more sensitive vitamins, such as thiamine hydrochloride and calcium pantothenate, from the granulation mixture and add these vitamins in the dry powdered form just before compression.

An alternate method is to prepare a granulation of all of the B vitamins and suitable diluents using a slugging procedure.

Multiple-vitamin Liquids

Pyridoxine hydrochloride may be added to syrups and other oral liquids containing other B-complex vitamins. Frequently, such liquids also contain vitamin C, iron salts, and other nutritional factors.

Ointments

Topical ointments containing 1 to 5 per cent of pyridoxine hydrochloride may be prepared in an acidic vanishing cream base or a water-washable base. Pyridoxine hydrochloride appears to be stable in bases of this type as determined by colorimetric and microbiologic assays of stored samples.

Stability

Pyridoxine hydrochloride is one of the most stable vitamins. Acidic aqueous solutions of pyridoxine hydrochloride remain stable indefinitely at room temperature and may be heated for thirty minutes at 120° C. without decomposition.

For Research and Development

Pyridoxine hydrochloride was first synthesized in the Merck Laboratories in May 1939. Besides pyridoxine hydrochloride there are two other naturally occurring forms of vitamin B_6, pyridoxal and pyridoxamine. All three compounds occur in natural materials and are interconverted during normal metabolic processes.

Vitamin B_6 is a catalyst of great biologic importance. Extensive animal experiments have clarified many fundamental relationships, and results obtained in human depletion experiments seem to parallel the findings of the animal studies.

Role of Vitamin B_6 in Amino Acid Metabolism

Vitamin B_6, as pyridoxal-5-phosphoric acid, is an important coenzyme for a great variety of enzymes involved in catalyzing various transformations of amino acids. These include transamination between amino acids and keto acids, decarboxylation of amino acids, dehydration of hydroxy-amino acids, desulfhydration of sulfur amino acids, and a variety of miscellaneous transformations.

Role of Vitamin B_6 in Fat Metabolism

Studies of the effect of pyridoxine on the metabolism of fat indicate a functional relation between the vitamin and unsaturated fatty acids, particularly in their synthesis.

Toxicologic Studies

In dogs, rabbits, and rats doses in excess of 1 Gm. per Kg. of body weight produce toxic manifestations characterized by impairment of co-ordination and by tonic convulsions. To elicit these signs the dose required was at least one thousand times greater than the therapeutic dose.

Human Deficiency Signs and Requirements

The need for pyridoxine in human nutrition now is conclusively demonstrated, but until recently, pyridoxine deficiency had not been recognized clinically, possibly because symptoms had been confused with those resulting from lack of other B vitamins.

For example, in experimental studies of patients given 4-desoxypyridoxine—a vitamin B_6 antagonist—seborrhea-like skin lesions developed about the eyes, nose, and mouth within two to three weeks in most cases. Half of these patients also developed erosions in the mouth resembling the cheilosis of riboflavin deficiency, as well as a glossitis similar to the one associated with niacin deficiency. The parenteral administration to these patients of a vitamin B-complex mixture containing no pyridoxine was without effect, but 100 to 200 mg. of pyridoxine hydrochloride given alone produced a dramatic response in forty-eight to seventy-two hours.

It has been estimated that the normal human requirements for pyridoxine may range between 0.5 and 5.0 mg. per day. This is based on the observation that 5 mg. of pyridoxine is sufficient to heal lesions, induced by 200 mg. of desoxypyridoxine, in patients whose diet provides approximately 0.5 mg. of pyridoxine per day.

★ *It was recently recommended by the National Research Council that, in cases of severe illness, injury, or burns, and in cases of known nutritional depletion, at least 2 mg. of pyridoxine be administered daily until convalescence is well established and the patient again is eating a complete diet.*

For Control

Pyridoxine hydrochloride neutralizes two equivalents of alkali in the range of *p*H from 3.0 to 11.5. When titrated with alkali, pyridoxine hydrochloride shows a binding region with a midpoint at *p*H 4.72 and a second binding region with a midpoint at *p*H 8.96, corresponding to the phenolic hydroxyl and the heterocyclic ammonium groups, respectively.

Assay Methods

Ultraviolet spectrophotometry is chiefly applicable to relatively pure solutions of pyridoxine hydrochloride. The *colorimetric* assay, based on coupling with 2, 6-dichloroquinone chloroimide, can be applied to complex mixtures and extracts by use of appropriate blanks.

The *microbiologic* methods can be made specific for pyridoxine and can be adapted to include pyridoxal and pyridoxamine. The *nutritional* assay with higher animals will determine available vitamin B_6 activity.

Now that you've read the highlights . . .

1 Remove this Pyridoxine Folder from the magazine and add it to your file.

2 If you have not received your own free copy of the complete *Service Bulletin*, send for it. Contains 148 pages, including annotated bibliography with 548 abstracts.

MERCK

Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk...unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs. lb. .08¼ - .09
Siamese, top grade, ex whse. lb. .07½ - .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis.....gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis ....gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis..... gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l..... lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms..... lb. .52½ - .57
powd., fib.. dms ..... lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South..... lb. .14 - —
extra dms ..... lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms ..... lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works..... lb. .20½ - 21½
smaller dms., works ..... lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .58½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. 56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate)
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd ..... lb 12.50 - 15.00
Sulfate 99%, bots., dlvd..... lb 8.60 - 13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate USP, fib dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo.100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide dms. lb .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. 40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo 450.00 - 500.00
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb .10 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs..... lb. .20 - —
Thymol, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) ..... lb. .91 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride annyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous)
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd... lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23½ - —
Metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.ton. .120 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .25½ - —
Hydride, cns., works ..... lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .08⅞ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots..... kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots ..... kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs..... lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist..... gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist ..... gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio .....gal. .32 - —
Minnequa, Colo. .....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district..gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist ..... gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ... gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .32 - —
Petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich .....gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill.... gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns.....oz. .42 - —

Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works..... lb .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .41½ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E..... lb. .15½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E..... lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ... lb. .10¼ - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .11½ - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .21½ - —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .53 - —
tanks works ..... lb. .45¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .48½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .49½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs. l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E..... lb. .20¾ - —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.

Tankage—Uva Ursi Leaves

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic)
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 96.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots ..... gram .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. zone 1 ..... ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., zone 1 ton.140.00 - —
45% N, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), dlvd. zone 1 ton.137.00 - —
Zone 2 ..... ton.153.00 - —
Zone 1 prices are basis delivered Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and E. Zone 2 prices include all states west of Zone 1.
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis ton.126.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis ton.155.50 - —
Urethane, USP, dms..... lb. 1.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls ..... lb. .32 - .34

looking for fast... low-cost degreasing?

Try **ALL-PURPOSE** Nialk® **TRICHLOR**ethylene

Here's an ideal organic solvent for removing practically every kind of foreign matter from metal parts. Whether it's waxes, oils, greases, tars or metal chips, you'll find that Nialk TRICHLORethylene does the job safely, thoroughly and economically, leaving parts clean, warm and dry, ready for immediate assembly, inspection or surface treatment.

Nialk TRICHLORethylene is quick acting ... it cleans and dries rapidly. Its low boiling range (86.6–87.8°C, based on standard ASTM tests) permits vaporization at low steam pressure. (And that narrow boiling range reflects its high purity.)

Cuts power consumption ... Nialk TRICHLORethylene can be heated by gas, steam or electricity. Its specific heat is less than ¼ that of water. You'll get concentrated vapor at only 188°F.

Nialk TRICHLORethylene is thorough ... its low viscosity (0.58 centipoises at 20°C) and low surface tension (about 29 dynes per cm at 30°C) give rapid wetting of surfaces, plus thorough diffusion into pores and relatively inaccessible openings.

Cuts vapor loss ... (its vapor density is 4.5 times that of air). It is completely re-usable after distillation, has no flash point, no fire point and is classed as nonflammable at room temperature and only moderately flammable at higher temperatures.

A request, written on your company letterhead, will bring you a free copy of our Nialk TRICHLORethylene booklet.

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60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

NIALK Liquid Chlorine • NIALK Caustic Potash • NIALK Carbonate of Potash
NIALK Paradichlorobenzene • NIALK Caustic Soda • NIALK TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL® (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

Valerian Root—Xylol, Coaltar

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs ..... lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 44.50 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 - .08¼
Vanadium pentoxide tech dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins ... lb. 10.50 - 11.00
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 10.25 - Nom.
whole, tins ..... lb. 10.50 - 11.00
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb. 10.25 - Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb lots lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots ..... lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb lots ... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E ..... lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.s. ..... bot 1.56 - —
Vinyl, ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works ... lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .023 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A, syn., acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram ..gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots ..kilo. 72.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 47.10 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis ..kilo. 36.25 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram ... 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram ..1,000,000 units. .12 - —

B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots ..kilo. 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots ..... kilo. 45.00 - —
D_3 (see Calciferol).
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots ..... gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls ..... lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns. f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton. 98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 94.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾- —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph, (see Wax microcrystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot ..... lb. .40 - .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs ..... lb. .61 - .62
Brazilian, bgs. ..... lb. .70 - .71
Central American, bgs .... lb. .66 - .68
Chilean, bgs ..... lb. .69 - .70
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks lb. .72 - .75
slabs ..... lb. .71 - .74
yellow, bricks ..... lb. .64 - .65
slabs ..... lb. .63 - .64
Candelilla, crude, bgs ..... lb. .63 - .65
refd., bgs ..... lb. .66 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .63 Nom.
North country No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .69
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .73
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.02 - 1.04
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.05 - 1.07

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. ..... lb. .46 - .47
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½ - .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. .... lb. .32 Nom.
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
German, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., bgs ..... lb. .93 - 1.03
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. ..... lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs ..... lb. 26½ .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 - .75
spot ..... lb. .67½- .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls .. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .20
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls ..... lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works .... ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs ..... lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .199 - —
Fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis .. gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district .. gal. .32 - —
Chicago district .... gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district .... gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ... gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district .. gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district .. gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md .. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind .. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O ..... gal. .32½- —

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Xylol, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .34 • —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .35 • —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .35 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. .... gal. .34 • —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .35 • —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .35 • —

Y

Yara yara, ens ..... lb. 2.15 • 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .56 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 • —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock Island St Louis St Paul lb. .35 • —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd... lb. 2.00 • —
AAOT, bbls ..... lb. 2.25 • —
Lightfast., bbls. ..... lb. 3.15 • —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 • —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb 1.15 • —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 • —
Dlvd Ala. Fla. Ga. La Shreveport, 1½c. higher; Miss. N C. S. C. Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c higher; El Paso Tex ½c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb 2.15 • —
G pigment, bbls ..... lb. 1.91 • —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ • —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 • —
pure, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .10½ • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾ • —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.58 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. 5.60 • —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd... lb. .26 • —
basic, dlvd ..... lb. .31 • —
Yerba santa leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 • .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.50 • —

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 • —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 • —
smaller lots works lb. .43 • —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 • —
NF VIII, dms ..... lb. .53 • —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .192 • —
l.c.l. dlvd E ..... lb. .202 • —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms ..... lb. .42 • —
precipitated powd dms lb .26 • —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs 5.50 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs 6.10 • —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs 4.85 • —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.10 • —
l.c.l., works, dms 100 lbs.10.60 • —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.11.35 • —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .523 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 • —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¾ • —
c.l., works ..... lb. .15¾ • —
Fluoride bbls., works ..... lb. .49 • .50
Hydrosulfiite, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .21½ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .22 • .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½ • —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½ • —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 • —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½ • —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼ • —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14⅝ • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15⅝ • —
French process, cml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 16¼ • —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .14¾ • —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .15¾ • —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .15¾ • —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾ • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17¾ • —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 • —
powd., dms ... lb. .42 • .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 • —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ... lb. .12 • .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., ... lb. .38 • .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 • —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.85 • 7.40
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.85 • 7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 8.25 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... 100 lbs. 9.25 • —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP, gran dms lb. .26 • —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. ..... lb. 2.25 • 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.65 • —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.10.25 • —
l.c.l., bbls., works ... 100 lbs.10.75 • —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .25½ • —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .26 • .41⅛
normal dms. l.c.l. works lb. .52 • —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼ • —
5 tons to c.l., works... lb. .03⅜ • —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 • —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .04½ • —
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04⅛ • —
5 tons to c.l., works... lb. .04⅜ • —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04½ • —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .07½ • —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 • —
Hydride, cns., works ..... lb. 7.60 • 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse ..... lb. 4.50 • 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 • —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 • —
5-ton lots, works. lb. .44½ • —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 • —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 • —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ • —
smaller lots, works. lb. .48 • —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 • —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ • —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 • —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½ • —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 • —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½ • —

Pacific Coast Borax Co. Develops New Weed Killer

The Pacific Coast Borax Company, Los Angeles, a division of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., has introduced "Ureabor," a new weed and grass killer developed specifically for industry. "Ureabor," described as a complex of sodium borates and 3-p-chlorophenyl 1-1, dimethylurea, is said to require no mixing or spraying equipment. According to Pacific Coast Borax, which markets it through its agricultural sales division, the product is applied dry just as it comes from fifty-pound multiwall paper sacks.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output In Dec. Above That of Nov.

December production of steel shipping barrels and drums on an average working day basis was slightly higher than that of November but 5 percent below shipments in December, 1953, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 1,793,826 heavy-type steel barrels and drums, 896,402 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 5,165,327 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 1,781,680 heavy-type steel shipping barrels; 879,425 light-type steel shipping barrels, and 5,120,832 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in November.

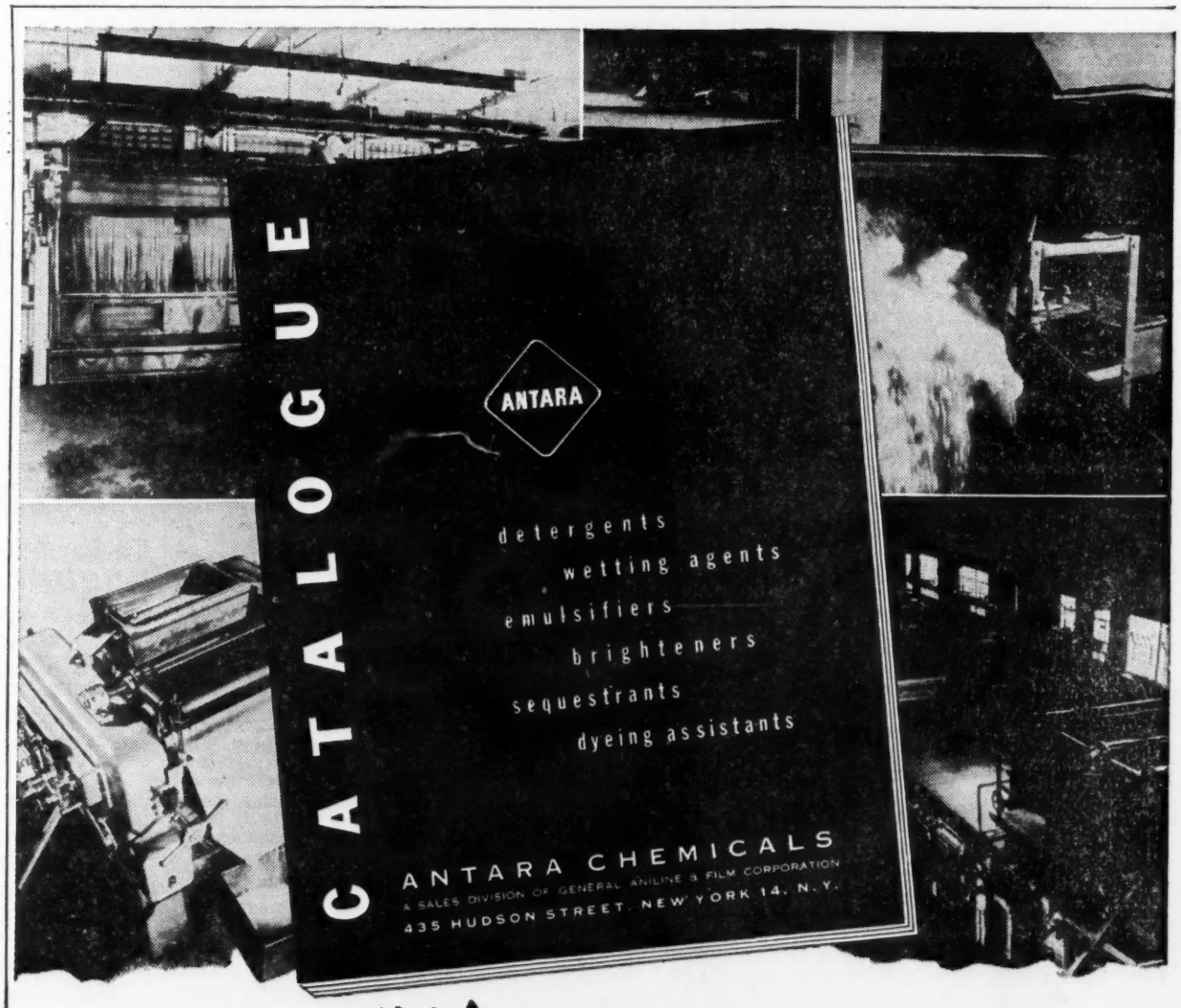
DuPont Film Department Position to Daniel Lanning

Daniel D. Lanning has been appointed manager of sales development and technical service of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Whitney G. Hunter has been named associate manager. Dr. John P. Wilkins succeeds Mr. Lanning as assistant manager in charge of sales development activities, and Mac L. White succeeds Dr. Wilkins as supervisor of sales development. Richard A. Sutherland has been appointed supervisor of a recently formed end-use research group.

Trade Briefs

American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has named Morris J. Warren a salesman for the Pennsylvania area.

Interchemical Corporation, New York, has appointed Werner F. Goepfert personnel manager of its central laboratories in that city.



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Volume 167 **February 28, 1955** **Number 9**

Fair-Trade Laws Are Fair

Those peculiar economic reasoners who contend with full justification that bigness in business is goodness not badness, but at the same time demand vehemently that big business should not be prevented from cutting the throats of less opulent competitors, are doing a lot of chuckling over what some of them peculiarly refer to as the dying of fair trade. What they mean apparently is that the courts of a few states have decreed that the fair-trade laws are in violation of the state constitutions. That, of course, does mean that fair trade is more a mandatory than a voluntary practice in business ethics as the opponents of those laws see it. The nullifying of the state laws has not been based on a judicial belief that fair trade is unconstitutional; the statutes were decreed faulty because of their attempt to make a manufacturer's price-maintenance contract with one retailer binding upon all retailers in the state without individual acceptance.

The opponents of mandatory fair trade find joy also in the fact that the Federal Trade Commission refuses to assist in the enforcement of state fair-trade laws—for the simple reason that it has no authority to do so. They are patting themselves on the back with the hope—but not much belief—that the latest politically expedient, not politically economic, antitrust movement in federal circles will bring about the repeal of the McGuire act which gives federal support to state fair-trade laws.

The price-cutting evil at which the fair-trade laws are aimed dates back to the nineteenth century. It was first combatted by several methods before the "drug trust" decree made them illegal something like fifty years ago. Later came the direct-contract-serial-numbering plan which was costly and cumbersome to apply. Today's fair-trade laws were evolved from various areas of experience. They are not accurately called children of the depression. They are not obsolete under the criterions of today's booming economy—which depends to a large extent on laws and schemes that prohibit the cutting of prices on farm products and set up a minimum for wages.

The fair-trade laws do not foster inefficiency. The big practicers of sucker-baiting by way of cut-price loss leaders cannot and do not sell at a gross profit averaging less than that of the smaller retailer who has less overhead and a lower operating cost because he does not maintain an extensive delivery system, has but a small measure of returns, and does not carry a large proportion of long-term charge accounts. The big price-cutters' financial reports show quite plainly that they do not sell for less. Those same big ones are more rabid than the little fellows about the newest form of free competition, the "discount houses," which specialize in what the big retailers use as a side issue and beat the latter at their own game because their costs really are less.

Fair-trade laws keep the customer from being made a sucker by way of a bargain bait of one of the thousands of articles in a big retailer's stock. They protect the fair-practice retailer against the competitor whose concept of fairness is far from ethical. But, the biggest and best thing they do is protect the property rights of the manufacturer against the depreciating effects of price-cutting.

It is not exactly easy to effect resale price-maintenance under existing state laws, especially in sections where trading stamps are popular. Manufacturers who are serious in their adoption of a price-maintenance plan can make it work; but the litigational efforts involved are costly. So; not all manufacturers do a 100-percent job of maintenance support. Some do go as far as to cut off completely wholesale distributors who in some way or another let the manufacturers' products get into the hands of price-cutters, sometimes doing a bit of price-cutting themselves. Where fair-trade laws have been nullified in court actions—the instances are relatively few—some manufacturers have adopted direct-selling methods in supplying retail distributors under contract; a few have bypassed all distributors and are selling direct to consumers.

Fair-trade laws are fair for all who believe in fair dealing. The practice for which they stand is not in any way in conflict with any economic progress on a fair, honest basis. A way should be found to make them fully effective. It would be interesting to see what the newspapers and other publications which do not see things that way would do to a newsstand that sold them at cut prices.

Purchasing's Economic Role

Somebody, some day will make it adequately clear to the world that its economy is a matter of human behavior, not of theories, rules, and so-called "laws." The world will be a whole lot better economically (in all three senses of the term) for that knowledge—when it has learned how to make use of it.

An approach to such an attainment was made by a former president of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in a recent address on the importance of purchasing under today's competitive conditions. He declared that both purchasing and selling "will have to eliminate many of the so-called 'sacred rules of protocol,'" pointing out that it costs much too much to see every salesman, and costs unnecessarily to keep up the "gifts and gratuities" practice. To make purchasing personally what it should be as a contributor to a company's profits, the speaker said that it must get rid of the idea that it is merely a service function; it must have a sufficient personnel to shop its markets at all times; it must aid in formal educational and practical training of purchasing agents.

In that last respect, it is interesting to know that the Chicago purchasing agents' group has set up two new four-year scholarships in courses of study in the economic aspects of purchasing at the Illinois Institute of Technology, which has been specializing in teaching purchasing for several years.

A purchasing agent today is not a mere order clerk or want-bookkeeper, any more than a salesman is an order-taker or catalog-quoter. Today's market is both a buyer's market and a seller's market—if one abandons a wholly outmoded, falacious cliche. It is a buyer's market because there is a lot of buying to be done. It is a seller's market because, supplies being abundant, only through proper selling can that buying be satisfactorily taken up. Both buying and selling must be right, or there will be no profit for either party.

One of the "sacred rules" of economic expertness which must be discarded under today's new competition is the one which holds that production is economically everything. Without adequate selling, production is a waste of men, money, and materials. Without competent purchasing, production costs can be so high that no selling can be adequate. It should, therefore, be quite clear that purchasing is a fundamental economic necessity. It should be equally clear that purchasing cannot fill that role unless it can and does shop its markets comprehensively and competently—that is, completely.

Coal Should Be Used

Industrial diamonds have a very important usefulness as abrasives. If the new process for synthesizing them from coal dust can be reduced to commercial dimensions, that usefulness doubtless will find a wider application, perhaps enough to justify the two decades of scientific research that resulted in the discovery, now too costly for any application. But, the converting of black diamonds into the clear kind is not going to contribute to the solution of one of the biggest imminent problems in natural resources:—What is going to be done with coal?

The seriousness of that problem in world economy has recently been emphasized by the ordering of a plant to make town gas from oil—in England where the coal problem is acute—and the converting of a Fischer-Tropsch plant in Germany into a petroleum refinery with an eventual objective of producing petroleum chemicals.

The organic division of the world-important chemical industry owes much to coal. So does the overall development of industrial power. It would seem that in neither of those two areas is that debt looked upon as one of gratitude. Both industrial chemistry and industrial power are turning progressively to substitutes for coal—for reasons of cost aud convenience more than of results. The coal industry has set out upon several programs, apparently more in Europe than in this country, comprising research in the utilization of coal as a chemical raw material and as a fuel. Usefully interesting data on the fundamental chemical nature of coal have been published by the British Coal Utilization Research Association; some similar data have been prepared from research work done by the Dutch State Mines. British research has made an organized distinction between coal and coaltar as basic chemical materials, and the research on the fuel side is handled by still another institution, which currently is paying special attention to the carbonization of fluidized coal by a catalytic process.

Pipeline transportation and distribution of fluidized coal, even in the form of dry dust, is being studied in various places. Progress has recently been reported in another fuel area on the preparation of coal briquetes without the use of a binder or of enormous pressure.

There is so much coal in this country that neglecting it as a utilizable resource is unthinkable. Its carbonization with the concommitant production of great amounts of valuable byproducts and the conversion of the coke into electric power and the byproducts into chemicals—all where it comes out of the ground—offer no difficult problems in engineering. The problem of making coal available for general fuel utilization at a substantial saving of cost, especially in heat for the householder, is not an insurmountable one. Man, therefore, should not abandon his longtime helpful friend, even for such a glamorous vision as nuclear energy.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The Foreign Operations Administration is due to go out of existence next June 30, but it is unlikely that its function will be brought to an end. Plans are afoot to transfer this important agency to the State department against the wishes of Secretary of State Dulles.

In providing funds for FOA last year, congress stated in its report on the bill that the functions of the agency should be terminated at the close of the current fiscal year. Last week ranking members of the senate appropriations committee and the foreign affairs committee reaffirmed that desire.

Although the agency itself would come under the wing of the State department under present plans of reorganization, parts of the functions also would go to the Department of Defense and to the Department of Commerce. Defense would get supervision of the military aid program while Commerce would be given the FOA functions of finding new business opportunities for American industry.

This latter could mean the ultimate revival of the old system of the Commerce department having its own consular offices or agents abroad to look after the interests of the American businessman and to keep business in this country informed on foreign commercial and industrial developments. This system was begun when ex-President Hoover was Secretary of Commerce but ended by former President Roosevelt.

The Agriculture department also, at that time, had its own string of agricultural attaches abroad but this system too was ended by President Roosevelt on demands of former Secretary of State Cordell Hull that all functions in government relating to matters abroad be under the supervision of State department. However, last year congress voted to restore the agricultural attache system and coverage of foreign agricultural developments now is being broadened.

Price, Wage, Materials Controls

The government has been blowing hot and cold on the subject of standby controls over prices, wages and materials for the past several months and now seems to be taking the view that nothing should be done about enactment of such a law until the Formosa situation cools off.

For months, the Office of Defense Mobilization has had a bill ready for submission to congress, but has held off awaiting the official nod from President Eisenhower. At the start of the session it was almost a certainty that the measure would be submitted at an early date, but then the Formosa situation developed and it was thought best not to do anything about it at this time.

The reason is a fear that if the administration should submit a bill for control legislation at a time when the Formosa situation is still a hot issue, the public might get an idea that the country is closer to war than it realized. This could touch off a wave of scare buying and force prices up, particularly of some critical commodities. That, of course, is to be avoided if possible.

Union vs. Automation

United Chemical Worker, the official publication of United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers of America, CIO, is taking a vigorous stand against what it calls "automation" even to the point of questioning the worth of the mechanical "brain" from the standpoint of its effect on jobs.

In its latest issue, the publication noted that a chemical company has used a huge computing machine to solve a production problem. One man working forty hours a week would have taken twenty years to do the arithmetic the "brain" did in thirty hours. The company saved $450,000 because the mechanical device eliminated the need of large-scale, high-cost test equipment. The publication commented, "Another case of the machine displacing the man, without the man (the worker) receiving the benefit."

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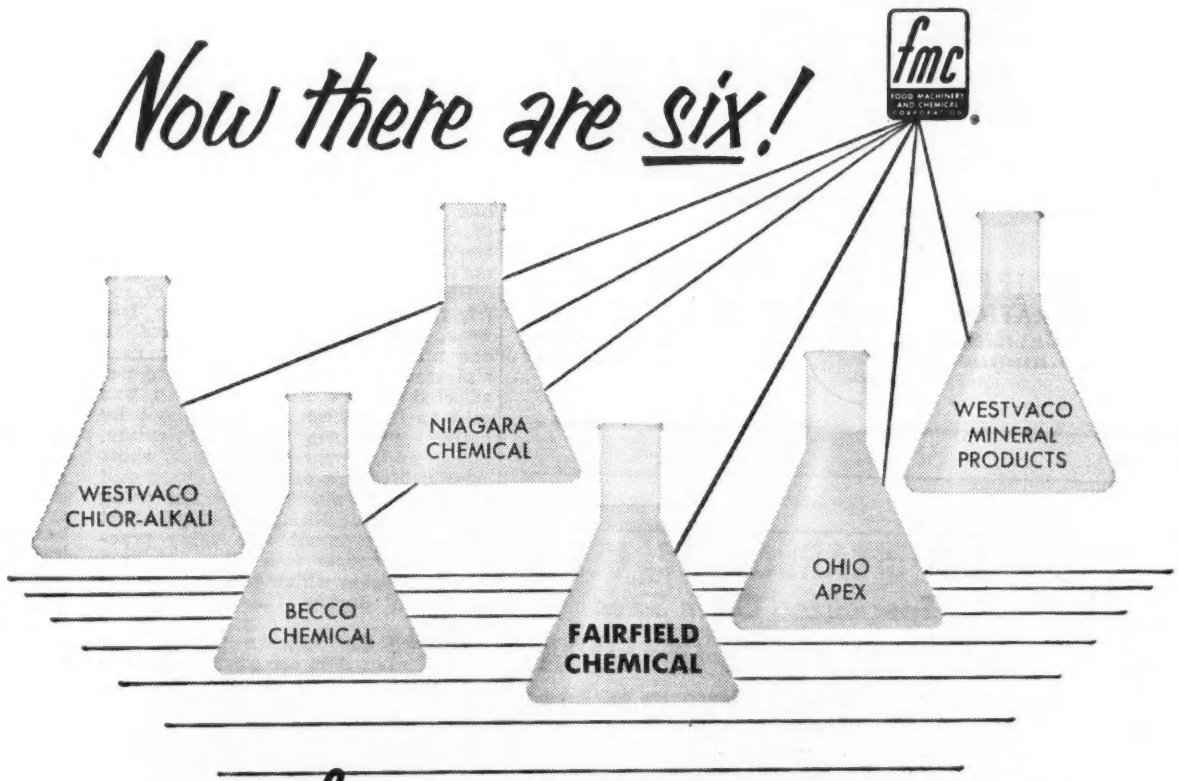

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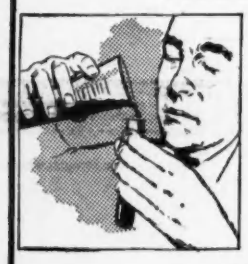

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Heavy Chemicals

Demand for the alkalies was generally good last week. High levels of consumption by the rayon, paper and pulp, aluminum, and steel industries, as well as a number of other industrial consumers, kept raw materials moving out at a good rate. Contract prices held steady and without change, and producers were generally content with the present status.

The labor dispute which shut down a major producer of alkalies continued last week. Other producers watched the strike with interest, particularly in view of the possibility of emergence of a pattern of higher labor costs. Meanwhile, the shutdown appeared to have had little effect on the supply position of chlorine, caustic, or soda ash, and trade observers reported that availability of these items remained good.

Higher prices were in effect for refrigeration grade sulfur dioxide last week, following increases initiated by one producer February 15. Commercial grades of sulfur dioxide were not affected by the increase, which was said to have been brought about by higher processing costs. Selenium, nickel and copper remained in short supply. Resellers of selenium were said to be getting about double the going market price. Nickel remained short due to government stockpiling practices, and copper was tight due to a supply position which has steadily deteriorated during the past several months.

Demand for saltcake was said to have slackened to some extent in several areas of the country. Producers who formerly had forecast a bleak outlook for the supply position were of the belief last week that the situation was not as critical as they had thought. A uniform price was scheduled for saltcake effective today, although contract commitments held some producers to a lower price for the next thirty days.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended February 19 as 95.3 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 95.3 percent for the previous week, and 94.5 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Boric—Current demand was said to be quite strong, and running nearly equal to present capacity, according to some producers. It was pointed out that while domestic inquiry has remained active and steady, export demand has increased appreciably, thus accounting for some of the pressure on supplies. Quotations were without change, and producers expected current prices to hold firm at least until the expiration of contracts in May.

Acid, Chromic — There was adequate material around to fill consumer needs. Prices held without change. Consuming interest held steady.

Acid, Hydrochloric—There was a surplus of material on the market, and producers expected the burdensome position to remain about unchanged. Output of acid as a byproduct of chlorination of hydrocarbons continued heavy, as production of pesticides and other chlorinated organics stepped up in view of anticipated higher spring demand.

Mannheim production of acid was not heavy, as evidenced by the currently tight position for saltcake in some areas. Consuming demand was said to have moderately picked up all through the end use pattern. Steel output, currently at a high rate, was a helpful factor.

Acid, Nitric — Material was reported moving out at firm prices for all industrial uses. Supplies were on hand to fill needs for prompt shipment.

Acid, Sulfuric—Increased demand for the manufacture of fertilizers was a factor of good influence on the market last week. Steel output was rated at 89.2 percent of capacity for the week, and this accounted for large volume withdrawals of acid from that quarter. Synthetic detergent inquiry was brisk, while demand from the petroleum industry was moderately active. Prices were steady and unchanged. Supplies were ample to take care of current needs.

Aluminum Fluoride — Withdrawals against contract continued in good volume. Supplies were plentiful, and available for prompt shipment. Technical anhydrous fluoride continued unchanged,

Price Trends

Advanced

Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, 3c. per lb.
Tin, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 26, 1954
98.35	98.35	98.45	98.58

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

quoted at 15¾c. per pound, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and 16¾c. to 18¾c. per pound, less carlots, same basis.

Aluminum Sulfate—The market showed no noteworthy changes last week. Demand remained steady, with supplies ample to take care of consuming needs. Commercial grade was quoted at $1.85 per hundred pounds, bulk, carlots, works; ground, $37 per ton, bags, same basis, and lump, $40 per ton, bags, same basis. Iron-free sulfate was also unchanged, listed at $3.55 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, works, freight equalized, and $3.95 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Demand from the baking industry continued active, resulting in large volume shipments to consumers. Supplies were ample. Domestic bicarbonate continued unchanged, listed at $6.50 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, works, and $8 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis.

Ammonium Chloride—Buying interest for sal ammoniac remained steady and active at unchanged listings. Buyers continued to withdraw sizable quantities of material for immediate needs. Market activity for white granular ammonium chloride picked up last week, following a dull period previously.

Calcium Chloride—Despite the approach of spring weather, demand for highway ice control continued strong, and sizable quantities were reported moving out for this purpose. Some producers reported that they were still running slightly behind on shipments in sosme instances. Other demands also held up well, with material moving to consumers at unchanged prices.

Chlorine — Buying interest remained active in this market, due to increased chlorination of hydrocarbons in some elements of the chemical industry. Demand for water and sewage treatment was expected to pick up soon, particularly in view of the opening of swimming pools for summer use in the latter part of May. Paper and pulp bleaching requirements remained high, due to the currently high rate of paper production.

Production capacities remained well in excess of demand, although actual output of chlorine was regulated to conform to the present market situation. There were ample supplies on hand to fill consumer needs at unchanged prices.

Copper Chemicals—One maker noted that as yet there appeared to have been no buyer reaction to the generally higher price schedules recently effected by copper salt producers. It was pointed out that consumers had realized the necessity of increasing prices due to the sharp increase in the price of copper metal and scrap. Supplies of most of the chemicals were in close balance with demand, due to the presently tight supply position of raw materials.

Ferric Chloride—Demand for sewage treatment remained about steady. Prices for both anhydrous and liquid held firm and unchanged. Stocks were plentiful.

Nickel Chemicals—Current shortages due to the relative unavailability of nickel for prompt shipment kept prices firm during the week. Scarcity of prompt domestic material forced platers to pay premium for imported nickel salts.

Potash, Caustic—Liquid sales to consumers continued at a good pace during the week. Solid was said to be in less active demand. Soapers took good quantities off the market for immediate needs. Contract quotations held firm and without change. Although supplies were readily available, some sources reported that they were fairly well sold up on contract for the rest of the year.

Potassium Carbonate—Consumption for the manufacture of television tubes continued to be a key factor in the market, as output of television receivers kept to a high rate. Other end uses in the glass industry were also reported holding up well, although it was felt that glass production had decreased to some extent. Supplies were plentiful at unchanged prices.

Soda Ash—The strike currently in effect

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

at the works of a major producer accounted for a mild increase in business for other manufacturers of ash, although it was pointed out that since contracts from large volume consumers were usually split several ways, no one producer was expected to benefit heavily from the shutdown. Nor was there any indication that supplies were becoming short due to the strike; most makers said that stocks were ample to take care of present requirements. Quotations held steady and without change.

Soda, Caustic—Liquid caustic sold well to the rayon industry during the week, as rayon producers kept to heavy schedules of staple and tire cord output. The chemical industry also came into the market well for a number of end uses. Price schedules remained steady, with no changes contemplated by producers for the near future. Supplies were currently plentiful, and it was generally agree that the strike affecting output by one major alkali producer would have little or no effect on general availability.

Sodium, Metallic — Prices remained firm last week. Material was in good supply. Interest of producers was directed toward the possible widespread use of sodium as an agent in the manufacture of titanium sponge, as opposed to present systems employing magnesium. It was reported that two major producers of sponge were currently switching to sodium. It was felt that this factor had great bearing on the future of the industry.

Sodium Sulfate — Effective today, the price of saltcake on spot stands at $28 per ton, 100 percent Na_2SO_4 basis. The uniformity in price was brought about by the decision on the part of some producers to bring prices into line with the general industry trend. It was pointed out that current contract commitments of some suppliers accounted for a $24 per ton price for the next thirty days.

The market for cake west of the Mississippi was described as dull by one producer. It was felt that inventories were adequate to supply existing needs with little or no shipping delay. Although kraft pulp facilities have increased, resulting in higher kraft output and consequent greater use of saltcake in manufacture, newly developed natural saltcake facilities as well as a high rate of imports from Canada have kept the western market from getting tight.

It was apparent that the complexion of the market east of the Mississippi was changing. Some paper mills in the east reported that they were loaded up for present manufacturing requirements, and had no trouble in keeping inventories at a reasonable working level. Producers who had foreseen a critical shortage for saltcake during the next few months were not so sure last week that this would be the case.

This was not to say, however, that saltcake was in free supply. Most felt that supplies were tight in the east, and that it was a case of working on less comfortable inventories than previously. Everyone appeared well covered by contract, and there were instances cited in which sizable quantities could be obtained on spot at prevailing quotations. One source said that demand appeared to have declined somewhat over the last few weeks, although it was difficult to determine whether or not the recent increase in price was of influence in this respect.

Output of saltcake was said to be on the upswing due in part to increased production of bichromates, and in part to the current high rate of rayon production. Imports (which in November totaled 13,743 long tons) continued to play an important role, particularly because of ability of countries such as Canada, West Germany, and Belgium to offer material at a competitive price since the increase in prices of domestic saltcake.

Sulfur Dioxide—Following a recent increase in price, refrigeration grade sulfur dioxide was priced at 27c. per pound, cylinders, delivered to jobbers.

Tin Chemicals—Oxide held at 91½c. to 92½c. per pound, as to quantity. Potassium stannate remained at 67c. to 73.6c. per pound, sodium stannate, 53½c. to 58.9c. per pound; stannic chloride, 74.8c. to 75.8c. per pound; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 79.9c. to 1.068c. per pound; hydrous crystals, 75½c. to 76½c. per pound; sulfate, 91.8c. to 93.8c. per pound.

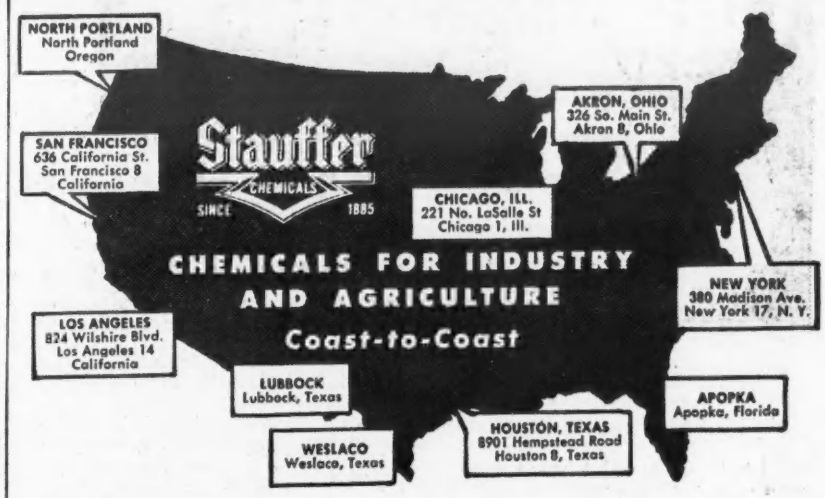
Nonferrous Metals

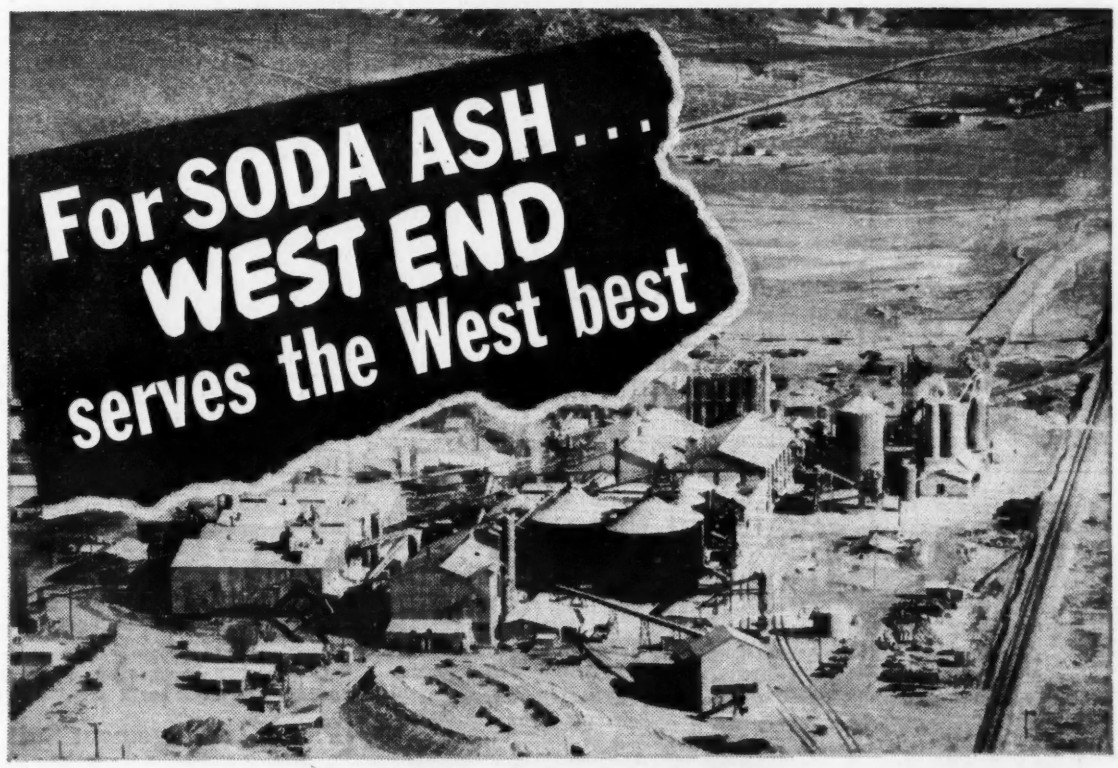
Aluminum—The market continued firm. Pig metal was priced unchanged at 21½c. per pound, and ingots, 23.2c. per pound, f.o.b. shipping point, freight allowed. Producers pointed out that the market for structural aluminum was rapidly expanding, as more and more engineers recognized the feasibility of aluminum in heavy construction.

Production of primary aluminum again set a record high in January, reaching the all-time peak of 256,406,748 pounds, surpassing by some 2,337,417 the previous all-time high record set in December. The all-time record quarter for primary aluminum production was the fourth of 1954, in which 746,752,243 pounds of aluminum were produced. By comparison with this January's record, some 232,493,207 pounds were produced in January, 1954.

Chromium—The Bureau of Mines reports that total new supply of chromite ores in November totaled 96,195 tons, as compared with 102,215 tons in October. Consumption amounted to 86,592 tons in November, as compared with 78,942 tons in Otcober, a ten percent increase over October use.

Chemical use of chromite in October amounted to 11,381 tons, as compared with 11,005 tons in November. The eleven month total consumption of chromite for chemical use amounted to 121,676 tons. In 1953, 151,778 tons were used during the year. Prices for imported chromite ores, quoted per long dry ton, f.o.b. cars, Atlantic ports are as follows:—Rhodesian, 48 percent Cr_2O_3, 3:1 Cr/Fe ratio (lump), $43 to $44, and 48 percent, no ratio, $32 to $33; South African (Transvaal), 48 percent, no ratio, $31 to $32, and 44 percent, no ratio, $21 to $22; Turkish, 48 percent,

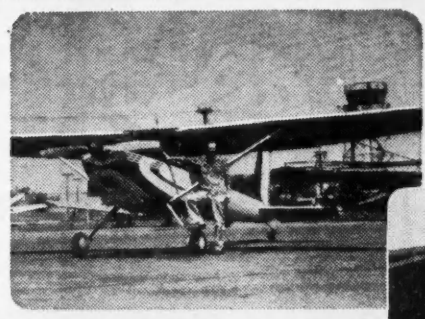




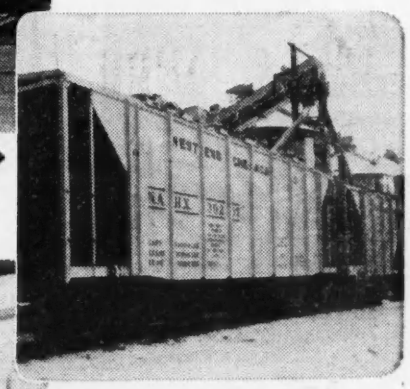
West End serves the West quickly, efficiently and economically with highest quality soda ash. For 30 years, West End has been constantly enlarging its manufacturing and storage facilities so that the normal and emergency needs of western industry will be met promptly regardless of market conditions. Strategic location of plant permits fast, economical transport by rail or truck to any point in the West.

■ ■ ■

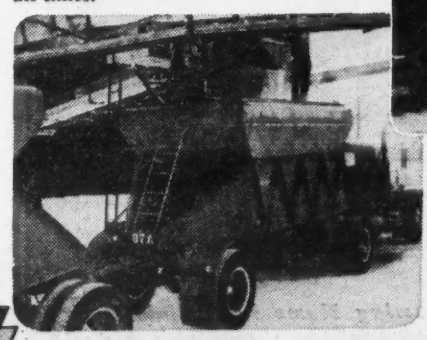
Write for samples, prices and technical data.



PERSONAL SERVICE — Customers anywhere in the West are only a few hours away by company plane.



IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT to customers throughout the West in company's own leased hopper cars . . . ready at all times.



30 MINUTE IN - AND - OUT LOADING for bulk trucks at any hour of day or night through "serve yourself" delivery.

WEST END CHEMICAL COMPANY

West End Chemical Co.

Executive offices: 608 Latham Square Building, Oakland 12, California · Plant: Westend, California

Wyandotte

Calcium Chloride

for winter safety . . . whether you walk or drive

To make pedestrian and working areas *safe* for customers and employees: skidproof your walks, loading platforms, and steps with Wyandotte Calcium Chloride-treated abrasives! They give immediate, visible protection. And they're easy to apply—for stockpiles are workable, even at extremely low temperatures.

A protective coating of Calcium Chloride-treated abrasives makes parking lots, driveways, and loading ramps safe for vehicles. Treated abrasives become quickly anchored to the ice; will not be swept off by wind or traffic.

For best results, mix 100 pounds of Wyandotte Calcium Chloride with each cubic yard of sand; 150 pounds with each cubic yard of cinders. Or use Calcium Chloride straight—without abrasives—for fast melting of ice.

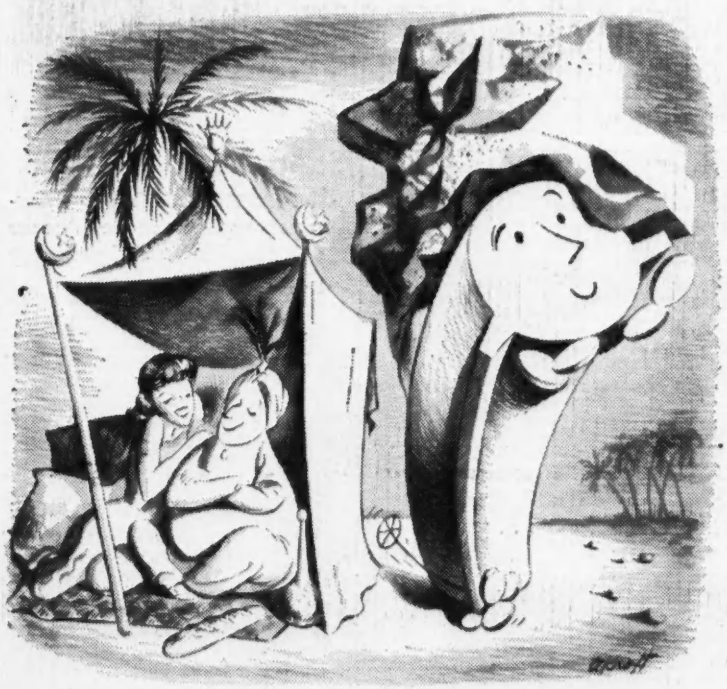
Make your next step a safe step . . . order Wyandotte Calcium Chloride for winter ice control, today!

Wyandotte CHEMICALS

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALKALIES

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Michigan • Offices in Principal Cities

Spencer Service is Wonderful



"But darling, you've never told me how the mountain came to Mohammed."

SPENCER

America's Growing Name in Chemicals

SPENCER PRODUCTS: "Poly-Eth" Polyethylene • Ammonia (Commercial and Refrigeration Grade) • Aqua Ammonia • 83% Ammonium Nitrate Solution • Synthetic Methanol • Formaldehyde • Hexamine • "Mr. N" Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer • SPENSOL (Spencer Nitrogen Solutions) • FREZALL (Spencer Dry Ice) • Cylinder Ammonia

Spencer Chemical Company, Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Works: Pittsburg, Kas. • Henderson, Ky. • Chicago, Ill. • Vicksburg, Miss. • Orange, Texas (under construction)

3:1 Cr/Fe ratio (lump), $45 to $46, nominal.

For domestic chromite delivered to Grants Pass, Oreg., the General Services Adminstration offers $115 for lump ore and $110 for fines and concentrates containing 48 percent Cr_2O_3 and having a Cr/Fe ratio of 3:1.

Copper—Primary metal remained unchanged at 33c. per pound, delivered U.S. destinations. Trade sources noted with interest that the recent BDSA announcement of set-asides for military and atomic energy uses showed further reduction in government requirements. Despite this assistance, however, the copper supply was expected to remain short, due to the fact that while the current shortage of refined copper for domestic consumption is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 tons per month it is believed that the amount of copper made available by way of stockpile delivery deferments would presently amount to a mere 5,000 to 6,000 tons per month.

It was hoped that some additional assistance might be gained from extension of the export ban on refined copper which with some material offered at lower prices. in December amounted to about 17,800 tons. There were some indications earlier in the week that the Northern Rhodesian copper strike might be heading for settlement some time in the near future. However, trade sources here were of the opinion that a heavy impact would be felt on primary markets in April. Primary copper and scrap supplies remained tight in the American market, with the prevailing quotation of 32c. per pound being sold and bid for No. 2 scrap.

Lead—Market continued quiet and unchanged, with pig lead listed at 14.8c. per pound, St. Louis and 15c. per pound, New York basis.

Platinum—The market continued to show signs of easing, as the high side of the range narrowed by $2 per ounce. Spot lots were quoted at $78 to $80 per ounce.

Selenium—Trade sources felt that the market would get even tighter in the near future, as production was still nowhere near current ability to consume. The major share of the metal went into manufacture of selenium rectifiers in electronics equipment. Pigment producers were still hard pressed to get what they needed. Although the metal was still quoted on primary markets at $6 to $7.25 per pound, resellers were reported getting as high as $13 per pound.

Tin—Metal was quoted at 91c. per pound, spot, after narrow fluctuations during the week. Moderate activity characterized trade for both spot and future shipments.

Zinc—The market was relatively quiet last week, although some sources were of the opinion that special high grade was difficult to obtain in some instances. Slab was quiet and unchanged, quoted at 11½c. per pound, East St. Louis and 12c. per pound, New York basis.

Patent Infringement Suit Is Filed by Rohm & Haas

A patent infringement suit has been filed by Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, against Roberts Chemicals, Inc., of Nitro, W. Va. The suit, filed in the US District Court at Charleston, W. Va., charges infringement of US reissue patent 23,742 under which Rohm & Haas sells its "Dithane" brand fungicides.

The suit charges Roberts Chemicals with direct infringement, with actively inducing others to infringe, and with contributory infringement through its sale of salts of ethylene bisdithiocarbamic acid knowing they have no commercial use outside the patent claims. This action follows the filing by the Rohm & Haas several months ago of an infringement suit on the same patent against E-Z Flo Chemical Company of Lansing, Mich., and its affiliate, Diamond Fertilizer Company of Sandusky, Ohio.

Sewage Sludge Processing Plans Started in Toronto

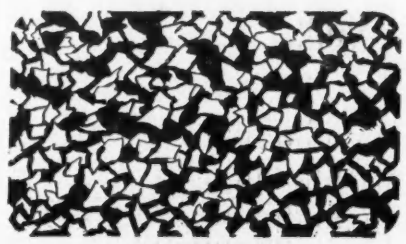
The first plan for processing sewage sludge in Canada has been completed by the naming of Great Northern Chemical Company, Toronto, Canada, to process, package, and sell Toronto's dehydrated, digested sewage sludge.

The Metropolitan Corporation of Toronto has completed a $35,000,000 sewage plant and the entire "put-through" will go for further processing at Great Northern's plant at Alliston, Ontario. The company estimates that an outlay of approximately $150,000 to $200,000 will be required to further re-equip the Alliston plant. Great Northern has purchased a ten-acre lot adjacent to the existing plant to build a concrete block fertilizer process addition. The new facilities will be in operation in March or April.

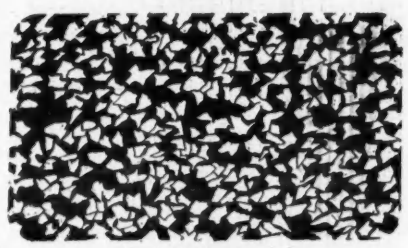
Flake Caustic Soda

Clean, non-dusting... which size is right for your needs?

Standard flake, actual size



Fine flake, actual size



Crystal flake, actual size

Whichever size you buy, you'll find Hooker flake caustic soda is *uniform* in size and thickness.

A new flaking-screening operation insures your getting *only the flake size you want*—with every drum you buy.

FLAKES STAY DRY in new Hooker 400-lb. drum. The 14-inch lid stays tight in transit and storage. Six lugs lock cover to keep unused caustic always at full strength. You can also get Hooker flake caustic in reusable full open-head drums, at slight additional charge.

Write now for:

- ☐ samples
- ☐ technical data

(please mention flake sizes you are interested in)

- ☐ name of nearest Hooker authorized jobber
- ☐ Bulletin 100 describing Hooker products, services.

You can also get Hooker caustic soda in *powdered* form; as a solid; and in 50% and 73% liquid solutions—in a grade to meet your requirements. Write for full details.

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER CHEMICALS

HOOKER 4-2429

ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

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Fertilizer-Crop Relations Surveyed by US Agencies

Recognizing the importance of proper fertilization as a contributor to agricultural production essential to the national welfare, the National Soil and Fertilizer Resource Committee several years ago set its fertilizer work group to the task of collating and analyzing experimental data having to do with the fertilizer requirements of principal crops and the yield response of crops to the meeting of those requirements.

The group laid out and pursued an expansive program in cooperation with the conservation and production economics research branches of the Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture. The program, spread over four regions of the country, covered a wide variety of crops, ranging from hay to fruits, including vegetables and grains, and oilseeds, and feed crops, sugar beets and cane, cotton, tobacco—and practically every other marketed farm product.

Summaries of the resulting data were published in five preliminary reports circulated among state agricultural agencies and the fertilizer industry. After thorough review and revision, they have now been published in combined form. They comprise the fertilizer-response referred to above, opportunities for more efficient fertilizer use, and estimations of variations in crop yields possible by way of changes in fertilization, as well as elaborate details on fertilizer consumption.

All the data are presented on the bases of four regions and of the nation. They are given in text and charts and tabulations—all clearly informative. The combined data are presented in a departmental publication, agricultural handbook No. 68, with seventy-five large, wellfilled pages. The publication is available from the Superintendent of Documents; Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 50 cents a copy.

Columbia-Southern Appoints Natrium Ass't Plant Manager

Appointment of J. Earl Burrell as assistant works manager of Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation's Natrium, W. Va., plant, has been announced by E. T. Asplundh, president of the firm. Prior to his recent appointment, Mr. Burrell had been operations superintendent at Natrium since transferring there three years ago. Since he joined the company in 1941 as a research and development engineer at Columbia-Southern's Barberton, Ohio, plant, Mr. Burrell has served there in various technical supervisory positions for eleven years.

Obituaries

George Lashells Bubb

George Lashells Bubb, retired director and treasurer of Columbian Carbon Company, New York, died February 18 in New York. He was seventy-five years old.

Mr. Bubb was a founder of the company from which he retired in 1950. He was also a director and president of Otto Chemical Company and Sergeant Gas Company.

George William Gordon

George William Gordon, retired executive of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died February 17 in Palm Beach, Fla. He was seventy-six years old.

Mr. Gordon retired in 1942 as head of the oil company's foreign refining group but continued in a consulting capacity. He had been with the company forty-five years.

James Speirs Nicol

James Speirs Nicol, one of the founders of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., died February 16 in Paterson, N. J. He was eighty-five years old.

The Nicol family was credited with the first commercial manufacture of dextrin in Scotland. Mr. Nicol and his late brother, John M. Nicol, founded a firm to manufacture starch and dextrin in Hawthorne, N. J., which later merged with Joseph Morningstar & Co. James Nicol retired twenty-five years ago.

John Greer Bartram, consulting geologist for Stanolind Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla., died in Casper, Wyo., February 18. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. Bartram had previously worked for Roxana Petroleum Company and Midwest Exploration Company.

Ronald S. Drysdale, special representative in charge of metal-working and cutting oils for Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, died February 20 in Prospect Park, Pa. He was seventy-two years old.

Charles A. Greene, a paint chemist and former vice-president with the Valentine & Co. division of Valspar Corporation, New York, died February 19 in Pittsburgh, Pa. Since his retirement from Valspar, Mr. Greene had been active in the carbon black industry and as a private consultant for process and production problems.

Joseph T. Murphy, retired northern New Jersey district sales manager and special sales representative for Socony Vacuum Oil Company of New York, died February 24 in Orange, New Jersey. He was sixty-five years old.

John W. Pegg, vice-president of Shell Development Company, a research affiliate of Shell Oil Company, New York, died February 24. He was forty-five years old.

George F. Swenson, who had been associated for twenty-five years with Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died February 19 in Yonkers, N. Y. He was fifty-seven years old.

J. T. Wait, who was associated with the drug trade in Montreal, Canada, for more than fifty years, died February 14 at the age of seventy-four. He was president and founder of J. T. Wait Company, Ltd., and president of Lovalon Company, Ltd.

TURNER CHEMICALS

PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE
PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE
TANK CARS – DRUMS

OHIO-APEX DIVISION
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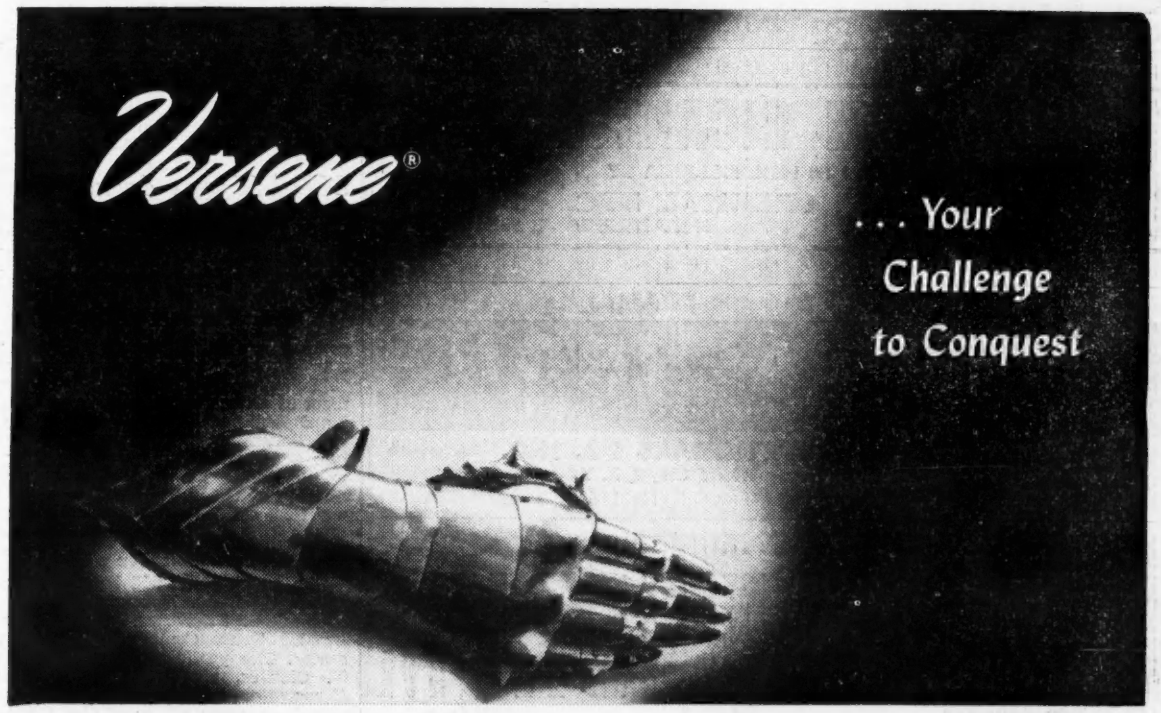

THE VERSENES—"Versene" is the registered trade mark of certain synthetically prepared polyamino acids and their salts. As products of modern chelate chemistry, they form soluble, non-ionic chelates with polyvalent metallic ions and completely change their properties so that they can no longer react with other materials and be precipitated from solution by common precipitating agents.

NOW THERE ARE ELEVEN

VERSENE REGULAR (The original Versene) inactivates all metallic ions but is not especially effective for chelating iron in *alkaline* solutions, yet it is the best iron chelating agent for use in *acidic* solutions.(liquid or powder).
VERSEN-OL is the trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylethylene diamine triacetic acid*. It is a very effective agent for chelating trivalent iron from pH7 to pH10. It forms strong 1:1 ferric chelates. After chelating the iron it will then chelate other heavy metal or alkaline earth ions.(liquid or powder).
VERSENE Fe_3 SPECIFIC is the most powerful complexing agent known for *iron* in the alkaline pH range. It also chelates copper, nickel, cobalt and zinc.(47% solution).
VERSENE Fe_3 is a combination of VERSENE and VERSENE Fe_3 SPECIFIC. It complexes both iron and other metallic ions.(liquid or powder).
VERSENE-T complexes ferric and divalent metal ions including hard water salts in *any* caustic solution (55.5% solution).
VERSENE-9. This is the trisodium salt of EDTA. It has a pH of 9.3 in solution at 1% concentration. 1 gram complexes a minimum of 242 mgms. of $CaCO_3$. Its general chemical reaction is identical to Versene Regular.
VERSENE IRON CHELATE is an agricultural Versene to correct iron deficiency and cure chlorosis in citrus and other green growth occurring in *acid* soils. It is the disodium iron chelate of EDTA absorbed into inert vermiculite for convenience in application (50 lb. bags).
VERSEN-OL IRON CHELATE for agriculture is the monosodium iron complex of Versen-OL. It contains 19% min. of iron chelate calculated as NaFe EEDTA*, (4.29% Fe as Fe_2O_3). Balance inert. Cures iron deficiency in plants growing in *any* soil (50 lb. bags).
DISODIUM VERSENATE DIHYDRATE (dry powder) an Analytical Reagent grade of Versene Regular for research and analytical purposes.

VERSENATE INDICATOR (alcohol solution). Color indicator for Versenate method of water analysis.

CALCIUM DISODIUM VERSENATE (25% solution). Chemically Pure grade material for use as stabilizers in drugs, vitamins, pharmaceuticals.
LEAD DISODIUM VERSENATE (34% solution). Preformed complex for use in vinyl plastic emulsions.

The Versenes give you mole-for-mole control over cations in solution. They are made only under processes owned and operated by Versenes Incorporated. Quality-control over manufacture is so high that uniform complexing power is guaranteed.

VERSENES — MADE FOR YOU — Gladly will we share with you our quarter-century of experience in pioneering the polyamines. Samples for experiment will be provided on request and without obligation. Ask for Technical Bulletin #2. Chemical Counsel available. Send for prices.

*PATENT PENDING

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Kraft Chemical Co., Inc., 917 West 18th St., Chicago 8, Ill.
Independent Chemical Corp., One Hanson Place, Brooklyn 17, N. Y.
Barada & Page, Inc., Houston, Dallas, Corpus Christi, New Orleans, St. Louis, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Kansas City, Mo.
George Mann & Co., Inc., 251 Fox Point Blvd., Providence, R. I.
Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Braun-Knecht-Heimann Co., Salt Lake City, Utah
Van Waters & Rogers, Inc., Seattle, Wash. & Portland, Ore.
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European Manufacturing Agent:
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VERSENE WATER TEST KIT. Tells Total Hardness in 2 minutes. Accurate to 1 grain per gal. Versenate Method. Complete with instructions $5.00 Postpaid.

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SAFE AND EASY TO HANDLE!
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ICC-43A SPEC.
Tare Weight—34 lbs.
13 gallon capacity

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Made with
Natural, Neoprene,
Butyl or other Synthetic
Rubber Linings

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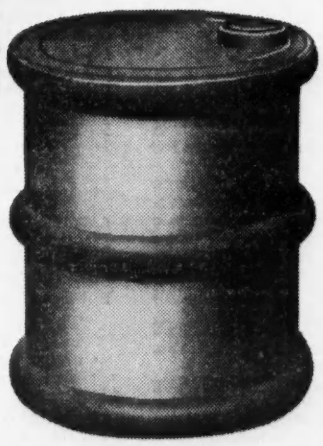
Threaded or Stopper type closures



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Pitts. Plate Develops New Pale Clear Alkyd Varnish

An extra pale clear alkyd resin varnish that may be used on wood, metal, and linoleum, for either interior or exterior surfaces, has been developed by the paint division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Reportedly resistant to scrubbing and abrasion, the new varnish is said to dry in two and one half to three hours and surfaces coated with it can be put into service after twelve hours. To be known as "Waterspar Varnish Extra Pale Clear," the new product's particular advantage is for use where minimum of discoloring is desirable, either new of after aging. As a linoleum and linowall coating it offers protection without discoloring delicate patterns.

Nitrogen Need in 1957 Seen As Double Present Output

The Arkansas Agricultural Ammonia Dealers Association recently heard Jack F. Criswell, executive vice-president of the Agricultural Ammonia Institute, predict that the farm market for synthetic nitrogen will be large enough to use more than double the present production by the beginning of 1957.

In forecasting the increase in consumption of nitrogen fertilizer, Mr. Criswell said that consumption jumped from 62,000 short tons in 1900 to 1,637,000 tons for 1954. "There are many who feel that the 2,000,000-ton mark will be reached in 1956, and a few who predict such a goal in even less time," he said.

CCDA Shapes Agenda

—Continued from page 7

ordinating Publicity and Advertising in New Product Development." Robert L. Taylor, assistant director of public relations for Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, will serve as moderator. The participants will be:—Sam M. Ballard, executive vice-president and general manager of Geyer Advertising, Inc.; Prescott C. Fuller, of the public relations department of American Cyanamid Company; W. Ward Jackson, vice-president of Commercial Solvents Corporation; Carl W. Patton, general manager of advertising and public relations for Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, and Sidney Self, chemical editor of the Wall Street Journal.

Financial Communication a Topic

The fourth panel will be on "Communication With the Financial Community." Richard B. Schneider, vice-president of Empire Trust Company, will be moderator. The participants will be:—Emery N. Cleaves, vice-president of Celanese Corporation; Dwight Moody, chemical and petroleum news editor of the Journal of Commerce; Stanley R. Grant, a partner in Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co.; Arthur W. Gilbart, second vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and Ora C. Roehl, vice-president in charge of supervision of the funds for Keystone Custodian Funds, Inc.

This will be followed by a general assembly session, at which there will be summary reports by the panel moderators. Winthrop M. Barnes, chairman of the program committee, will preside at the annual banquet and the honor award will be presented to Mr. Brown by Mr. Sommer. Following this Mr. Brown will address the gathering.

Great Northern Appoints

Mrs. Clara B. Stubbs has been named director of public relations for Great Northern Chemical Company, Toronto, Canada. Mrs. Stubbs was formerly confidential secretary to the president of Great Northern. She will make her office at the company's headquarters in Toronto.

HALBY
Now Offers Synthetic AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE

Through new facilities, expanded production, and superior service Halby Chemical Co. can meet your most exacting requirements in crystal AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE.

Halby, a leading producer of Ammonium Thiocyanate solution 50-60%, now offers snow-white, high purity, synthetic Ammonium Thiocyanate technical crystals. Prompt deliveries assured on large or small quantities.

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Further information upon request

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HALBY CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
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BLEACHING POWDER
34/36% Stabilized
E. M. SERGEANT PULP AND CHEMICAL CO., INC.
7 DEY STREET Established 1867 NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

ANIMAL GLUES & GELATINS
pearls • opaque • ground
Bags or barrels, LCL or carload quantities.
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Address inquiries to: 111 Sutter St., San Francisco 4, Calif.; or 380 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Upward price movement of egg derivatives was stopped last week due to easiness of the egg market. Flake egg albumin and egg yolk were reduced 3 cents to 8 cents per pound depending upon seller, after advancing steadily during the past month. Other materials remained unchanged and steady at prevailing quotations.

Limited potato starch production which was absorbed by a backlog of orders, kept the market firm at the recent advance. Trading was fair for prompt delivery. Tapioca flour was unchanged for shipment from primary sources. Corn starch was quotably unchanged and in good demand for prompt delivery.

Hand to mouth buying continued for tanning materials. Slow demand was noted for forward delivery, with bulk of sales restricted to nearby shipment. Primary markets were steady at former levels.

Carpet wool stocks in the United States, January 1, amounted to 30,300,000 pounds, scoured basis, according to preliminary report of the Census Bureau. Stocks were 28 percent less than January 2, 1954, and 2 percent below October, 1954. Carpet wool stocks scoured basis held by spinners in January amounted to 24,800,000 pounds, compared with 29,700,000 pounds, October, 1954, and 33,300,000 pounds, January, 1954.

Exports of cattle hides in December totaled 385,902 pieces, compared with 625,530 in November, according to the Department of Commerce. This sharp decline was expected due to closing of Great Lake ports by winter freeze. Total exports in 1954 were estimated at 5,178,296 pieces, against 2,381,000 in 1953. Japan was the largest importer in December taking 101,867 hides, while west Germany imported 55,208 and the Netherlands took 49,345 hides.

Cattle hide leather production in December was estimated to 2,187,000 hides, against 2,071,000 in November, according to Tanners Council. Calf and hide skins showed slight increase totaling 986,000 skins, compared with 945,000 in November; goat and kid skins, 2,186,000 skins against 2,078,000, while sheep skins were smaller, totaling 1,923,000 against 1,959,000 in November.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Egg albumin, flake, 3c. to 8c. per lb.
Yolk, 3c. to 7c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 26, 1954
100.02	100.03	94.12	97.57

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates — Business was reported fairly active for prompt needs. Deliveries continued in steady request against contracts. All grades were held at current prices.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Consumers absorbed fair sized quantities for prompt delivery. Market remained steady and quotably unchanged.

Sulfonated Oils—Moderate demand was noted for all grades. Prices were well held at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin—Blood—Steady consuming demand absorbed the bulk of production for prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged, ranging from 65c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Conditions in this market remained unchanged and firm. Active demand was reported for prompt requirements. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.69, dark $8.79, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Buying interest was fairly active, with steady demand noted for prompt delivery. Deliveries against contracts also were in good request. Prices were unchanged and well held. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.29 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply dropped 169,000 bushels to 51,141,000 bushels for the week ending February 18, against 32,069,000 buhels for the same week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin — This market reacted lower with the drop in the egg market. Flake was reduced 3 cent to 7c. per pound, according to seller. Trading was moderate with consumers limited purchases to actual needs. Flake was quoted at $1.73 to $1.76 per pound, and powder $1.77 to $1.79 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Technical grade was unchanged at 76c. to 85c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Lower egg market weakened tone of yolk. Prices were reduced 3 cents to 7 cents per pound as to seller. Business was fair, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices ranged from $1.21 to $1.24 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity.

Potato Starch—Available stocks at Maine mills were reported light and maintained at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Trading was reported at this figure. Production was moderate and closely held. The Idaho market was unchanged and firm at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills with ½c. less for shipments to eastern points. Stocks on spot was maintained at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and dealers on February 1, in or near producing areas were estimated at 89,690,000 bushels compared with 118,168,000 bushels held on January 1, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Disappearance during January, amounted to 28,478,000 bushels. Comparable February 1 stocks estimates for recent years were not available.

Estimates of February 1 stocks, and for January 1, included all potatoes available for sale at any price for table stock, seed, livestock feed, starch and other processing. Cullouts, sold and to be sold at very low prices to starch plants or for livestock feed, were included in these stocks estimates. Stocks figures however do not include potatoes saved for food, seed and feed for livestock on farms where grown nor expected losses for the season through shrinkage, decay and waste.

Tapioca Flour—Buying interest was less active for replacements. Offers for shipment were liberal from Brazil, on the basis of 7¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment. Java flour AAA for shipment was quoted at 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound, and Siameses ranged from 6½c. to 7c. per pound, carlots, exdock, depending upon quality. Stocks on spot were unchanged. Good quality Brazilian was quoted at 8¼c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse as to quantity; and Siamese, 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, same basis.

Tanning Materials

Cutch—Offers for shipment were reported light. Quotations were unchanged and steady at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark — Buying interest was light. Prices were unchanged and steady. African bark was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment and Colombian at $58 per ton, same basis.

Myrobalans — Trading was reported quiet. Shipments were well held at current quotations. Assorted JI's were quoted at $58 to $59 per ton, exdock; Bombay, $54 to $55 per ton and crushed, $69.50 to $70 per ton, same basis. Extract was unchanged for 55 percent at 7¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Spotty demand was noted for nearby shipment. Market remained steady at prevailing prices. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and clarified, 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, same basis.

Valonia—Market was steady at the recent price advance. Buying interest was limited. Beards were quoted to $62 per ton, exdock and cups $44.50 per ton, same basis. Extract was steady, ranging from 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Consuming inquiry continued moderate, with sales restricted to prompt shipment. Prices were without change and steady. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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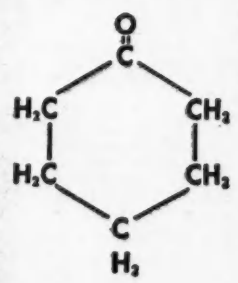

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Acetone was reduced ½ cent last week as a reflection of earlier weakness displayed in the market. It was generally felt that the new price would contribute something to the stability of the market, since profit margins are thin and there would be less inclination to shade prices further.

Refrigerator grade methyl chloride advanced on the resale level for manufacturers and servicemen. Industrial grades of methyl chloride remained the same. Flake grade paraformaldehyde was advanced as a result of a move made for formaldehyde. No other changes were noted for paraformaldehyde, either in powder or USP X. The formeldehyde increase was not industry-wide by press-time. But, was expected to be followed quickly. The increase amounted to a fractional move for both inhibited and uninhibited material in the east. West coast prices were unaffected by the increase, as they were by the decrease in December.

General solvent demand was well sustained. Producers moved MEK, MIBK, alcohol, butanol, ethyl acetate, butyl acetate and acetone to these outlets. The automobile industry has provided a good call for solvents. The furniture trade and general lacquer business have also been fairly good. There also has been export activity for many of these materials, too. Isopropyl alcohol also moved well to export and solvent use in general.

The glycols continued to move relatively well. Industrial demand has been quite steady. Ethylene glycol was selling at a steady pace industrially and was beginning to experience a little interest for antifreeze. Demand from resins and polyesters was steady for other glycols. Other polyols moved well to resins. PE and glycerine both moved well in that direction.

Refined glycerine saw good demand in various directions. The price was firm. The market was not quite as tight as it had been a few weeks ago; but, business was very good. Crude glycerine was in short supply. Hexylene glycol sold in good volume at a firm market position. Methylamines were steady. Ethanolamines were also selling at a steady pace.

Acetone—Prices dropped ½c. per pound as weakness in the market had been demonstrated by shading earlier. It was much too early to tell if the new price would bring any permanent stability to acetone. Some sources still felt it was weak. Other suppliers noted the price was becoming a vital factor.

The volume of acetone moving was virtually unchanged. A few makers were able to sell their relatively small output at market levels without difficulty. However, producers had surplus stocks that were not moving at the 7½c. price. It was felt that the ½c. decrease would help to move part of this stockpile. Current schedules were at 7c., 9c. and 10c. in tankcars, carlots and l.c.l. quantities respectively.

Alcohol—A fairly firm market has been maintained for alcohol. Demand from various outlets has held up very well. Production capacity was adequate to take care of all expected needs without difficulty.

Prices were generally considered firm at current levels. The tone of the market was felt to be stronger than it had been several months back. Most sources looked for little immediate change. Trade sources reported contract purchases for a sizable gallonage of Cuban blackstrap molasses to be produced in 1955 and sold at prices comparable to sales for alcohol production in 1954.

Statistics now available on the uses of specially denatured alcohol for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954, indicating some of the pertinent facts described below come from the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division. The total quantity of new alcohol used amounted to 195,766,491 wine gallons. Use of recovered alcohol amounted to 125,025,483 wine gallons.

Specially denatured alcohol is used as a solvent and for chemical raw material end-use. It is also used as a fluid, where it neither exercises a solvent action nor enters into a chemical reaction, and as a fuel. Solvent use in lacquers, varnishes and enamels and other coating uses totaled 3,686,176 gallons of new alcohol and 388,882 gallons of recovered alcohol used. These uses yielded 409,085 gallons of recovered alcohol for use.

Plastics consumed 3,444,294 gallons of new alcohol, and 1,105,242 gallons of recovered alcohol. At the same time, the plastics, including cellulose compounds and all other non-cellulosics, also showed a recovery of 1,102,324 gallons of alcohol for use. Total use of new alcohol for cellulose, resin and related products was 12,535,788 gallons of new alcohol and 22,799,433 gallons of recovered alcohol.

Butyl Alcohol—The market for normal butanol was holding up quite well, producers said. Demand has been strong enough to move production right out about as fast as it was being made. Total call from synthetic resins, plasticizers and solvent uses in the lacquer field has put production levels up to a fairly good level.

There had been a relatively good export call for solvents including the ester. However, demand for export orders has slackened a bit, it was added. Butyl acetate still moved fairly well. No price changes were forseen for either the acetate, or the alcohol.

Dimethylamine—The market for this amine continued to hold up very well. Demand was said to be expanding currently. The call from insecticides was approaching a high point in seasonal activity. The ester of 2,4-D uses this amine as a raw material, it was said. Prices for dimethylamine were steady at former levels. There was ample production to handle the call.

Ethyl Acetate—Producers either said that this market was "fairly firm" or it was "moving well in a firm position." No one was unduly optimistic about the market, nor was anyone pessimistic. There was a fairly good lacquer demand for solvents. Competition with other materials existed. But, some ethyl acetate was moving in this direction.

Ethyl Acetoacetate—There was no significant changes in this market. Producers reported that demand was substantially at the same levels as previous weeks. Activity was rated as fairly good. Prices were firm and unaltered. Adequate supplies were readily available to take care of consumer needs.

Ethylene Glycol — Industrial demand was steady. Antifreeze call has been a bit slow due to seasonal influences. However, interest was beginning to pick up again, producers said. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Some sources indicated that they were not entirely satisfied with the picture of the market, but there was a better feeling about glycol than there was a year ago at this time. A year ago there were carryover stocks that were bothersome and the price was weakening. Indications that the price and the market was firmer were seen in reported increases of retail prices for brand name antifreezes for the next season. Where permanent type antifreeze sold at $2.95 per gallon retail last season, it was slated to sell at $3.25 per gallon this year. No immediate change was expected for ethylene glycol.

Formaldehyde — Prices were advanced 0.45c. per pound for 37 percent inhibited in tankcars last week, wiping out the similar reduction late last year. At the same time, uninhibited material came up ½c. to the same differential of ¼c. that formerly had been a part of the pricing pattern of formaldehyde.

All sources had not met the revisions by press-time. Hence, a range was carried between the old schedules and the new listings. The advances became effective immediately on spot material and were delayed until April 1 for contract custom-

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced

Methyl chloride, refrigerator grade, manufacturers, 3c. per lb.
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, 0.85c. per lb.

Reduced

Acetone, CP, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
130.47	130.46	130.53

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

ers because contract buyers normally are covered until the end of the quarter.

Zone 1 prices for 37 percent inhibited formaldehyde were at a range of 3.3c. to 3.75c. per pound in tankcars. Carlots were quoted at a range of 6.2c. to 6.25c. per pound and less than carlots remained at 6.7c. per pound inasmuch as all sources do not carry an l.c.l. schedule. Zone 2 prices were unaffected by the previous reductions and were not included in the rise. The uninhibited material now sold at a range of 3c. to 3½c. per pound in tankcars in Zone 1. No revisions were made in Zone 2.

Producers related that demand for formaldehyde has been good. The call from synthetic resins and adhesives was well sustained.

Glycerine—There have been no changes in the market. Producers were moving their production of refined material along as fast as they made it. Demand was equally good from all directions. Prices were considered firm at current levels. No revisions were forseen at this time.

No change in the situation for crude was noted. Soaplye and saponification material were still in short supply. A little more crude has become available on the world market recently; but, it did not materially alter the status of these crudes. Prices were the same and no revisions were expected.

Hexylene Glycol—There were no significant changes in the market for this polyol. Buying interest continued to hold up well. Producers moved hexylene glycol right along to demand for brake fluids and cutting oils. The price was firm and steady at its present position.

Isopropyl Alcohol—Demand has been rather good, trade sources reported. Business activity was in line with the volume of ethanol sales. There has been a relatively good call for isopropanol for export outlet. The alcohol is used by European producers to make acetone.

Prices were unchanged and firm at previous listings. No revisions were anticipated. Present demand levels were expected to be retained in the weeks immediately ahead.

Methanol—A good industrial call has kept activity up to a good level. Producers indicated that methanol was moving well in several directions. The volume going to formaldehyde is the largest industrial application.

Antifreeze uses are currently in between seasons. However, the interest for the new canning period and the start of this year's antifreeze season was beginning to take shape. Retail prices have been announced for antifreezes, it was said. The methanol-type antifreeze was reported up 10c. to $1.60 per gallon. Whether this will result in any changes in the methanol picture was not immediately seen. However, it was felt that it did result in a slightly firmer price position.

Methyl Chloride—An increase of 3c. per pound for refrigerant grade brought the price for resale to manufacturers up to 42c. per pound in cylinders. Other consumers or servicemen were now quoted 62c. per pound for the refrigerant in cylinders. Sales on both levels were on a delivered basis.

There have been no changes in price quoted on industrial grade methyl chloride. Single unit tanks remained at 11½c. per pound where they have been for some time.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—A very good demand level was sustained for this solvent. Producers reported that the boost in buying supplied by the automotive industry was instrumental in raising sales for MEK and other lacquer materials. The volume has held up to the pace set in late fall.

So far there have been no indications of a letdown in demand and none was expected in the weeks ahead. In general, most sources were reasonably optimistic about the ability of the solvent market to hold its present pace as long as overall business levels are retained. Price schedules for MEK were firm without change. Ample production is available to take care of all consumer requirements.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—Demand remained quite good. Producers were moving production out to fill solvent needs in the automobile lacquers, furniture lacquers and for export requirements. High output in the auto industry was a large factor in improving the call for solvents.

Prices remained firm at levels previously established. No revisions were expected currently. There were adequate supplies for all needs because there was ample production capacity.

Monoethanolamine—Demand for mono- and the other isomers of ethanolamine was holding up to a good rate. The market was currently felt to be in balance. New production was coming into the market and thus far there have been no softening tendencies noted. The current price was firmer than it was a year ago, as was the entire market for the ethanolamines.

Monomethylamine—A good demand was sustained in this market. Producers moved their output right out to fill orders. Prices were firm and steady. Adequate production was available to meet consumption requirements.

Paraformaldehyde — An increase of 0.85c. per pound for the 91 percent flake material was announced effective immediately on spot material and effective April 1 on contracts. The carlot price for

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flake came up to 10.50c. per pound and less than carlots ranged from 12.50c. to 13.50c. per pound under the new schedules.

No changes were made for the powdered material or the USP X grade paraformaldehyde since their schedules did not go down a few months ago when the flake was lowered. Supplies were adequate for demand was steady at normal levels for USP X.

Pentaerythritol—There have been no changes in this market. Producers moved a good volume of material to synthetic resins at a steady pace. Most sources felt that there has been a substantial improvement for PE since the fall months of last year. Prices were firm and unaltered. No revisions were anticipated.

Propylene Glycol—There have been no changes in this market and none were immediately expected. Prices were firm at former quotations. Producers were moving a good volume of material along to resins and polyesters. Demand was reported to be steady. Supplies were adequate for consumption.

Triethanolamine — Demand was fairly good. Producers continued to move a good volume of material along without delay. Prices were firm and the market was felt to be a good deal more secure than it was at this time last year.

The volume of sales for floor waxes has been sustained and was presently in a good part of the season. Other outlets for amines were holding up well. There was ample production available to handle all anticipated needs. New production has been coming into the market, but so far has not caused any softening of the demand. Prices were firm where they were previously.

Triethylene Glycol—Demand was still at a good, steady level. Producers indicated they found that the continued strength of the glycols was reassuring. Some sources would like to see more industrial call than they received. But, the general market tone was better than a year ago. Prices were steady at existing levels. Ample supplies were available to take care of consumption requirements.

Water Soluble Gum Ass'n Elects O'Grady President

Edward O'Grady, president of Morningstar, Nicol, Inc., was elected president of the Water Soluble Gum Association, at a meeting held last week in the Gramercy Park hotel, New York.

Other officers elected were:—Vice-president, Frank Goldsmith, of Stein, Hall & Co., and treasurer and Paul A. Dunkel, of Paul A. Dunkel & Co. Crosby Allison, of Wm. M. Allison & Co., retiring president of the association, gave the annual report. A report on the work of the arbitration committee was given by Robert Kaiser, of T. M. Duche & Sons, Inc.

New York Paint Technicians To Hear Wormald Thursday

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting March 3 at 6:30 p.m. at the Brass Rail Restaurant, 100 Park avenue, New York. Speaker will be George Wormald of the pigments department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Mr. Wormald's subject will be "Toluidine Red Bloom in Baked Synthetic Finishes."

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Calcium hypochlorite, 10,000 lbs., tech., inv. 74, Mar. 11, Contracting Officer, Norton AFB, San Bernardino, Calif.

Cortisone acetate tablets, 19,296 bots., inv. 468B, Mar. 7, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Hydrochloric acid, 478 lbs., inv. CML-1-B, Mar. 10, San Francisco Chem. Procurement District, 1515 Clay St., Oakland, Calif.

Paint, 6,648 qts. cellulose nitrate gloss lacquer, Topeka AF Depot, inv. 383-678, Mar. 8, 80,800 lbs. paint and varnish remover (silicate type) East Coast, inv. 383-691, Mar. 4, 19,000 gals. semi-gloss, interior, air drying enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 383-692, Mar. 14, 31,500 gals. zinc chromate primer, for aircraft use, Topeka AFB, inv. 383-705, Mar. 14, 46,400 gals. aircraft gloss enamel, inv. 675, Mar. 14, 1,835 gals. heat resisting enamel, inv. 699, Mar. 14, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Phosphoric acid, 5,920 lbs., tech., 75% grade, inv. 74, Mar. 11, Contracting Officer, Norton AFB, San Bernardino, Calif.

Potassium sulfate, 50,000 lbs., grade A, inv. 174-126, Mar. 4, Supply Officer, 174, Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Md.

Sodium nitrate, 30 tons, Dept. of San. Engnr., inv. 17885-B, Mar. 1, Govt. of the District of Columbia Procurement Office, Rm. 404, 499 Penna Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

Argus Chemical Opens in Cleveland

Argus Chemical Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has opened an office at 2063 East 4th street, Cleveland, Ohio, under the director of Richard N. Derr. Mr. Derr, a chemist, was formerly with the Firestone Plastics Company.

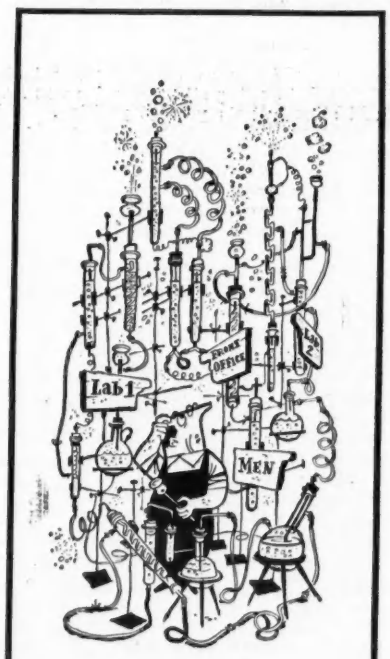
Antifreeze Storage Depot Planned by Olin Mathieson

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation is establishing a facility in the Pittsburgh, Pa., area for the storage, packaging, and distribution of automotive antifreeze and related products.

The Penn-Glenn Oil Works, Inc., of Leechburg, has started construction of a one-story concrete block factory building of approximately 70,000 square feet, which it will own and will lease to Olin Mathieson on a long-term agreement. A tank farm for bulk storage will be a part of the installation. Penn-Glenn Oil Works, operators of packaging facilities for petroleum products, have contracted to operate this facility under Olin Mathieson's direction.

Kansas City-St. Louis Paint Clubs Planning Joint Meeting for Mar. 12

The Kansas City-St. Louis Paint and Varnish Production Clubs will hold a joint meeting March 12 in the Phillips hotel, Kansas City, Mo. Sidney Werthan, of New Jersey Zinc Sales Company, will speak on "The Use of Basic Properties in Paint Evaluation and Modern Trends in Formulations."



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Petroleum Derivatives

The sales picture for petroleum solvents and diluents was spotty, with some products moving at a fairly good pace and some others lagging behind. Some producers felt that sales were more than satisfactory, but others were of the opinion that a substantial improvement would be welcome. Products were available in ample quantities for most needs. The varied uses of some products relieved pressure and balanced the situation where other material moved at a slower pace. Prices held steady in most of the market at previously listed quotations.

Benzol producers noted an increase in competition from smaller suppliers. One source indicated that this may eventually cause a soft market. Demand from the synthetic rubber producers, plastics manufacturers, and insecticide makers was on the upswing according to trade sources. On the negative side of the market picture the cleaners' naphtha producers reported a drop in sales. Chief factor was reported to be the new synthetic fibers in clothing which require less care and cleaning.

Partial aromatics held their firm position. This was attributed in a large way to the domestic demand for paint products and the automobile industry's high production rate. Industrial consumers have been taking smaller amounts of toluol recently, and military requirements for aviation gasoline were much lower than a year ago. Demand was listed as slow by several sources in the industry. Xylol moved at a good pace and there were indications of better conditions in the near future.

The ¼ cent price reduction on propane two weeks ago had no great effect on inventories, it was stated. Warmer weather in some sections may prove a deterrent to sales despite the price cuts. Stocks were said to be good in the wax market. Microcrystalline and paraffin moved at a good rate. No price changes were noted. Petroleum sulfonates remained very firm, and showed no trend toward dropping off in the weeks ahead. Suppliers considered the market for these materials an expanding one.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Petroleum source benzol remained in favorable market condition last week, according to industry sources. It was reported that while the market cannot be considered soft, competition has increased considerably. Industrial outlets for this solvent are varied and numerous, it was indicated. Among the more important uses for petroleum benzol, such as synthetic rubber production, plastics manufacturing, and as an important ingredient in some of the new insecticides, demand has increased notably. Indications are that this condition will not change in the near future, suppliers reported. Stocks were said to be ample and prices were unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Sales to domestic cleaners were off a bit last week, sources indicated. One of the chief factors attributed to this decrease is the increased use of synthetic fibers in clothing, one producer said. The new cloths do not require the care formerly given to old fabrics. Many of the new materials are washable and can be cleaned at home rather than at a cleaning establishment. Stocks were said to be ample and commitments were being filled with ease.

Partial Aromatics—Domestic demand for paint products and the automobile industry's high production rate kept this market firm last week, it was reported. The variety of uses for this material allow for some flexibility in the market. One partial aromatic which does not move well during a given period of time can be offset by the increased demand in another product. Because of this a steady price and inventory picture is seen.

Toluol—The market status of this aromatic was considered fair throughout the industry. Industrial consumers have been taking small amounts, and military requirements for aviation gas and for nitration are still down from their peaks of a year ago. Demand was listed as slow by several sources in the industry. Prices were unchanged, and were expected to remain at their current levels over the coming weeks.

Xylol—Demand was somewhat stronger in this market. Shipments of the material moved at a good pace. Inventories were said to be large enough to compensate for a buying rise. Prices were unchanged and were not likely to move in the coming weeks, it was stated. Many industrial users were stepping up their activities somewhat, and the combined increases indicated a good demand in the near future.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The recent ¼c. price reduction on propane in the New York-Philadelphia area came as a surprise to some of the industry, sources stated. It was notable because of the fact that there was a ½c. price reduction in the same areas just a few weeks earlier. The return of moderate weather in most sections may prove a deterrent to sales despite the price reductions, one producer indicated. The warmer weather has sharply reduced most consumers' heating needs. The warm spell was sectional, however, and in other areas sales were made in quantities more in line with usual seasonal levels. Producers stressed the fact that plenty of material was available. Little change was noted in the butane market.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Conditions remained good over most of the market. Supplies were in close balance with the demand, producers reported. They pointed out that no actual shortages were in evidence. However, the present good rate of consumer demand was expected to hold up at present levels throughout the present quarter. Prices remained steady at previous quotations.

Paraffin—The status of this product was said to be steady. Supply commitments were being filled with little or no difficulty, manufacturers noted. Crude scale and refined grades of this material remained steady in price. Some companies reported that some South American countries have been buying at a brisk pace. The domestic market continued strong.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—A total oil production figure of 3,279,263 barrels per day was announced for the month of March by the Texas Railroad Commission. This figure is based on an estimated 18 production days. This was reported as an increase of 55,352 barrels of the February figure.

Petroleum Sulfonates—The market remained very firm, and showed no trend toward dropping off in the weeks ahead. Producers were shipping a very good volume of material and in some cases noted an active demand above normal to supply all their customers. Suppliers considered the market for these materials an expanding one. Manufacturers contemplated no price changes and previous quotations were unchanged.

White Mineral Oils—Demand in this market has shown little change in the past week. Producers stated that stocks were more than adequate to meet commitments to industrial consumers. There appeared to be small possibility of any great buying rise in the weeks just ahead. Quotations remained steady at previously listed quotations.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 26, 1954
104.56	104.56*	104.75	105.42

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

*Revised.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude pertoleum at the close of the week ended February 12 totaled 260,925,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 260,144,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 781,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and of 172,000 barrels of stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Commerce Dep't Reports Foreign Investment Leads

Opportunities for American capital investment in chemical manufacture in Brazil; development of manganese mines and ilmenite deposits, and establishment of a ferromanganese plant in India; and industrial development of natural gas resources in Saudi Arabia are among world trade leads reported last week by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

A Brazilian manufacturer of chemical and related products seeks US capital participation in expanding production to include sodium bichromate, chromic acid, and hydrogen peroxide. The firm now manufactures industrial soaps, leather polish, sulfurous oils, acids, insecticides, anilines, and paints for leather, lithography, and paper industries. The new project is expected to cost about $1,000,000, of which an investment of approximately $500,000 in US capital is sought.

Capital requirements for the Indian mining and ferromanganese plant are estimated at about $500,000 for the initial stages, and at about $1,500,000 after three years, when production capacity would be about 30,000 tons of 70-to-80 percent grade. The firm already owns the manganese mines, some of which are now in operation, and permission for installation of the plant has been granted by the Indian government.

An American firm, International Development Services, Inc., has been given the responsibility by the Saudi Arabian government for organizing a joint corporation to finance, design, construct, and operate facilities in Saudi Arabia to utilize gas resources for commercial and industrial purposes.

The new corporation, for which engineering and construction assistance is sought, as well as US private investment, will require a minimum capital of $25,000,000. Saudi Arabian citizens are to have investment rights up to 30 percent, and the Government of Saudi Arabia, which will contribute the gas and land required for the plants, will be entitled to one-half the profits. When formed, the corporation will be granted a fifty-one-year concession, and materials and equipment imported for plant construction will be exempt from customs duties.

Wyandotte Makes Kramer Application Research Head

Maurice G. Kramer has been promoted to director of application research for Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich. John J. Cramer has been named to succeed Mr. Kramer as supervisor of the laundry and textile research department.

Mr. Kramer will direct the development of products for the metal working, food processing and laundry industries. He will also be in charge of Wyandotte's program pertaining to the application of radioactive tracer methods in the study of cleaning problems. Mr. Kramer has been with Wyandotte since 1946. He will be responsible for the development, formulation and testing of new products for use in commercial and institutional laundries. He is a veteran of thirteen years with Wyandotte in the department he now heads.

Hooker Promotes Wilkenfield

Jerome Wilkenfield has been promoted to assistant technical superintendent at Hooker Electrochemical Company's Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant. Mr. Wilkenfield joined Hooker as an operator in the research department in 1943. Later that year he was made control chemist for the company's P-45 project for the Atomic Energy Commission. There he was made head operator in 1944. He was transferred to the process study group later in that year and was made supervisor of process study in 1952.

Pacific Coast Borax Picks Manager

Pacific Coast Borax Company, Los Angeles, a division of Borax Consolidated, Ltd., has appointed F. M. Dosch manager of the Kansas City, Mo., district for its agricultural sales division. Mr. Dosch has been with Pacific Coast Borax since 1950 and has been stationed at field offices in Sioux City, Iowa; Amarillo, Tex., and Kansas City.

Glass Container Shipments: Dec.

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during December were 5,320,000, compared with 5,563,000 in November, according to the Bureau of the Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,112,000 in December, compared with 1,134,000 in November, and toiletries, 583,000 in December, compared with 617,000 in November.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during December were 3,504,000, compared with 3,601,000 in November. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 393,000 in December, compared with 367,000 in November; and toiletries and cosmetics, 194,000 in December, as compared with 183,000 in November.

Texaco Appoints Hawke To Domestic Sales Post

W. B. Hawke, assistant general manager of Texas Company's domestic sales department, has been named general manager of that department to succeed S. C. Bartlett, newly-elected vice-president in charge of sales.

Other major executive changes in Texaco's Sales department are:—R. W. Debnam, promoted from assistant general manager for sales to assistant general manager; C. H. Dodson, from assistant general manager for dealer sales to assistant general manager for sales, and J. E. Fritts, from assistant to the vice-president, to assistant general manager for dealer sales.

Atlantic Elects Chas. Reller

The Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, has elected Charles J. Reller treasurer of the company, effective June 1. Mr. Reller succeeds to the post occupied since 1946 by N. S. McCausland, who is retiring from active business but will remain a director of Atlantic. Mr. Reller has been with Atlantic since 1926. He started in the auditing department and was made assistant treasurer in 1937.

Kyanite Ore Exports Freed by India

Licenses for the export of kyanite ore from India are to be granted freely through June 30, according to the Department of Commerce. Shipments will be permitted to any destination except the Union of South Africa and Portuguese Enclaves in India. Formerly export of kyanite ore was subject to quantitative restriction.

Trade Briefs

Husky Oil Company, Cody, Wyo., has completed its No. 3-E Emma Cowden well in the Emma Field, Andrews County, Tex.

Veres Chemical Corporation, Egg Harbor City, N. J., has appointed Van Horn, Metz & Co. its eastern sales representative.

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Agricultural Chemicals

The new Agricultural Conservation Program, as it is set up for 1955 is likely to increase the potential use of fertilizer and lime during the year, according to ACP officials. It was pointed out that such an increase is likely due to the fact that under the new program there is a substantial increase in funds available for making ACP payments, as well as more liberal opportunities for farmers to get credit for using fertilizer under the 1955 program.

Under the ACP assistance program for 1953, it was reported that farmers received price assistance on a total of 314,151,323 tons of lime in the United States and possessions, as well as for 32,782,420 tons of phosphatic materials, 2,754,574 tons of potassium fertilizers, 2,437,059 tons of gypsum or sulfur, and 911,668 tons of boron. Average percent of total payments for the United States and territories amounted to 42.72 percent.

Ammonium sulfate producers reported soldup positions in the far west, midwest, Atlantic and Gulf areas last week. Synthetic sulfate in particular was said to be in good demand, with byproduct material not far behind in preference. Although shipments for future delivery were said to be sold ahead through June, there was some material available on spot for prompt delivery.

Ammonium nitrate, always short in recent years, was somewhat more readily available during the past few weeks. However, this was not to say that supplies were freely available for future shipment. Manufacturers reported material sold out well into the summer. Some spot material was available. Demand for direct application, held up in the south by unseasonably cold weather, was expected to get moving within the next few weeks.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 26, 1954
111.06	111.06	109.58	111.52

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Fertilizer grade continued to be available in good quantity, due to the widespread expansion in facilities which has taken place over the past year. Nevertheless, there were some trade sources who felt that supplies might be under pressure when the peak season arrived. Shipments for immediate needs moved out at a good rate last week at unchanged contract listings.

Ammonium Nitrate—Spot lots were said to be available domestically in moderate quantities, although most manufacturers were reported fairly well sold out for future delivery through June. Buying interest for this direct application material in the southeast and middle south was said to have been literally frozen out the last few weeks, due to cold weather. However, material was expected to start moving with a rush during the next few weeks.

Ammonium Sulfate—Producers reported that shipments were sold up through June in inland areas, the south Atlantic states, and the west coast. There were some areas however where spot material could be obtained in small to moderate quantities for prompt shipment. It was believed that while synthetic material was practically sold out, there was some by-product sulfate available for immediate delivery. Demand from mixers continued to hold to a good level in anticipation of the rapidly approaching planting season.

Fishmeal—Imported material was said to have fairly well taken over the market due to lack of available supplies in this country owing to the end of the menhaden season. Domestic meal was listed nominally at $150 per ton, f.o.b. Baltimore area, and scrap, $145 per ton, same basis.

Nitrogen Solution—There were no price changes. Demand was brisk during the week. Producers reported that capacity was well sold until the end of June.

Phosphate Rock—Quotations were unrevised. Material continued to move out at a brisk rate to consumers for mixing and direct application. Supplies remained well in excess of demand, and were well able to fill current consuming needs.

Superphosphate — Normal was fairly readily available to consumers during the week. However, despite increased production capacities for triple, producers reported that they were hard pressed to fill needs in some areas. Quotations on contract for both normal and triple were unchanged.

In reviewing superphosphate production for 1954, the Bureau of Census reports that total production rose 1 percent above 1953 levels, while shipments were up 2 percent from the preceding year. Normal and enriched superphosphate production in 1954 amounted to 1,644,488 tons, as compared with 1,678,459 tons in 1953. However, shipments of 847,762 tons in 1954 and 850,970 tons in 1953 showed no appreciable difference.

Production of concentrated materials amounted to 520,835 tons in 1954, a sharp increase of 14 percent over the 457,235 tons reported for 1953. Shipments amounted to 467,660 tons in 1954, an increase of 8 percent over the figure of 433,097 tons reported for 1953. Wet-base goods production fell off the most sharply, amounting to 8,325 tons in 1954 as compared with 11,768 tons in 1953, or a decline of 29 percent. Shipments of wet-base goods showed an 11 percent decline, calculated at 7,115 tons in 1954, and 8,022 tons in 1953.

Total production of superphosphates in 1954 amounted to 2,173,648 tons, as compared with a total output of 2,147,462 tons in 1953. Total shipments for the year amounted to 1,322,537 tons, as compared with 1,292,089 tons shipped in 1953.

The following figures in short tons (2,000 pounds of 100 percent a.p.a.) indicate production, disposition, and stocks of superphosphate, as reported by the Bureau of Census.

Normal	Production	Shipments	Stocks
December	151,115	69,852	216,221
November	136,926	67,971	198,734
December '53	138,445	66,763	236,313
Enriched			
December	4,331	469	5,985
November	3,597	739	3,546
December '53	*	*	*
Concentrated			
December	49,665	38,438	101,557
November	50,896	43,667	92,124
December '53	34,814	32,887	51,304
Wet-Base Goods			
December	1,198	161	2,816
November	1,135	612	1,855
December '53	488	98	3,177
Total			
December	296,259	108,920	326,579
November	278,135	112,989	296,259
December '53	274,533	99,748	290,794

* Data for enriched superphosphate included with normal prior to July, 1954.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Tight supplies of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfate were reported as a result of previous export commitments, together with extremely heavy local demand over the past two weeks. 16-20 grade ammonium phosphate, which has been one of the fastest moving materials since the first of the year, is rapidly losing ground to the increased interest in sulfates and nitrates. Trading was good for inorganics during the week. With exception of domestic fish meals, organics were weaker with both local supplies and demand light. Several cars of domestic fish meal moved at $2.45 per unit of protein, with less carlot sales at $2.50 per unit.

Pesticides

BHC—The domestic market was quiet as producers and formulators prepared for spring inquiry. Quotations remained unchanged. Supplies were plentiful. There were no reported changes in price schedules for lindane, and one source pointed out that several manufacturers recently withdrew from the market due to high production costs and low prices to the consumer.

2,4-D—Demand was chiefly in anticipation of the coming pesticide season. Technical material was listed unchanged at 41½c. per pound, works, freight equalized with nearest competing point; less carlots, 46½c. to 48½c. per pound, same basis, depending on quantity. Butyl and isopropyl esters were also listed unchanged at 43c. per pound, drums, carlots, works, and 48c. to 50c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

DDT—Prices continued without change. Supplies were ample enough to satisfy all current requirements. Powdered material was quoted at 27c. per pound, bags, carlots, works, freight equalized, and smaller lots, 29c. per pound, same basis. DDT in fiber drums was listed at 28c. per pound, carlots, same basis, and smaller lots, 30c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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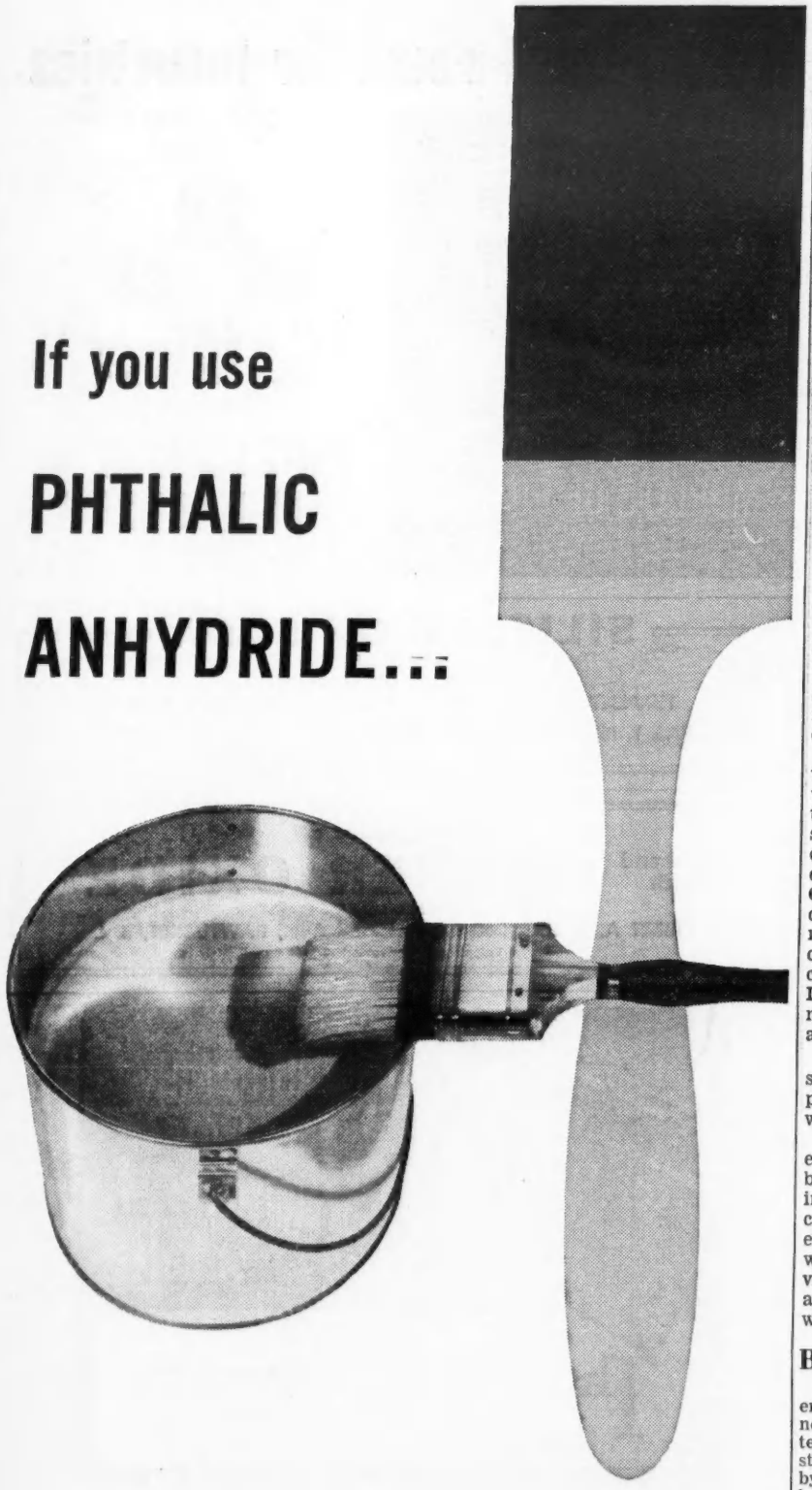

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The first sign of a crack in the toluol price structure was evident last week, when prices in districts of Ohio came down to new competitive levels. The rest of the market remained unchanged. No immediate reaction was expected. Increased production moving ahead of demand requirements was a factor in the reduction.

Chipped and crushed naphthalene used by householders in moth control came up to prices quoted for industrial refined grades established earlier. There were no advances for ball and flake material on the wholesaler and jobber level. Crude naphthalene was unchanged and steady at present prices.

Demand for crude naphthalene was good. Importers received a good buying interest, too. But, there was not too much 78-degree hot-pressed material around. Tar acid demand continued to hold up well. Producers moved cresols and cresylic acid at a very good pace. The call was especially good for fractions high in meta-para content and low in the ortho isomer.

Creosote and refined pyridine were both pretty slow. Phenol demand was improving slightly. Natural grades moved about as well as they were being produced. Synthetic material was selling at a better rate, but there was still ample production capacity left to take care of a larger demand.

Intermediates going to rubber industry outlets and to dyestuff intermediate uses were enjoying improved interest these days. Activity for rubber bolstered demand for anti-oxidants, accelerators and all kinds of rubber chemicals and their intermediates. General textile improvement lifted the call for dyestuff intermediates. p-Chloroaniline was fairly good. p-Nitrochlorobenzene was all right. Monochlorobenzene demand was stronger. Demand for o-dichlorobenzene was moderate for some sources and reasonably good for others.

Phthalic anhydride was in a tight supply position currently. But, most producers were of the opinion that it would be relieved before long.

Steel production during the week ending February 27 was scheduled to be at 89.2 percent of capacity, or an index of 134.0, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 2,153,000 tons, compared with 2,150,000 tons produced the previous week, 2,051,000 tons one month ago, and 1,756,000 tons one year ago when the index was 109.3.

Basic Products

Benzol—Demand has held up well enough and was expected to be sustained next month. Part of the additional material becoming available by the growing steel production rate was being consumed by the better demand present in ths market. There was extra material available. So, the situation was not ideal, from the point of view of all producers.

Consumers were able to get their benzol needs without difficulty. Demand was not at its highest point, but it was relatively satisfactory to some sources. Increases for synthetic rubber consumption and for insecticide production have aided in improving the picture a little. March sales would hold up all right, it was said. Producers did not know precisely how well and how long demand would hold up beyond that time. This fact was not unique with benzol. Future demand was uncertain in many markets. However, advance buying of aromatics has normally been a part of the pattern of this market. And, the uncertainties provoke caution and doubts for many sources.

Creosote—Prices were steady and unchanged. Demand was at virtually the same levels as it has been in past weeks. Supplies were more than ample to take care of consumption requirements. No significant change was immediately anticipated for creosote, either in the volume of sales or in price listings.

Railroads that use creosote for treating ties have shown a little improvement in their financial position. But, there was a lag between the time greater carload earnings were taken in and the time it effects buying of materials for maintenance. Further, many of these consumers buy their creosote on a quarterly basis. The demand levels, therefore, were not expected to change much this quarter.

Cresols—A good level of activity was sustained in the market for tar acids. Producers were moving their production right along. Prices were firm at previously established listings. Supplies were approximately equal to the demand. There has been a little more call for some grades than there was supply. Other fractions were in a little better shape, but were not too plentiful. Prices were firm at established levels.

Cresylic Acid—There were no significant changes in this market. Producers moved production right out to fill orders. Demand was strong, particularly for the grades high in meta-para content and low ortho content, it was said.

Price schedules for domestic suppliers were firm at former postings, including coaltar and petroleum acid. No changes were noted in prices for ADF acid. There was a reasonably good demand for imported cresylic and the volume has held to a steady rate. Sales have been somewhat restricted by the fact that a good part of the imported acid is only available to American resellers at a very narrow selling margin. Hence, a number of former regular moderate volume handlers of ADF acid have lost interest in the market.

Many of these sources will still sell cresylic, they say. But, they do not concentrate sales efforts on it because they are busy devoting time to more profitable items. Despite the good demand for cresylic fractions here, conditions have been competitive enough to prevent raising of the general market price, at least, so far.

Naphthalene—Prices of refined chipped and crushed material that did not come under the heading of industrial naphthalene have been increased to the levels established earlier by industrial grades. The material used by householders for moth control, chipped and crushed only, was now at 11½c. per pound in bags, carlots. No changes were reported or expected on ball and flake naphthalene.

Crude 78-degree material was presently in a firm market position. The price was very steady at its new level. Domestic producers have had enough material to meet commitments. However, some

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Toluol, coaltar, Ohio districts, ¼c. to 2¾c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 26, 1954
114.63	114.63	114.61	114.56

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cokeoven Output: December

Following are cokeoven production statistics comparing the months of December 1954 and December 1953. Figures for the running total include output from January through December of both years. Data originate from a report to the Bureau of Mines by cokeoven operators and do not indicate production from any other source.

	December 1954	December 1953	Preliminary total 1954	Total 1953
*Benzol:—				
Specification and industrial grades (excluding motor)	14,128,354	14,962,800	141,111,684	177,592,765
*Creosote oil	2,876,348	2,472,400	32,953,324	37,326,422
*Crude chemical oil	2,162,896	1,904,400	22,777,566	24,812,283
*Crude coaltar	68,402,957	67,768,000	715,954,175	828,728,761
Distilled or topped	21,929,299	19,316,400	221,660,512	254,448,493
Burned as fuel	14,796,182	12,678,900	141,652,157	127,332,894
Used otherwise	121,579	137,900	2,241,121	2,372,924
†Naphthalene (crude); solidifying below 79°C	12,944,394	8,515,900	99,979,539	112,937,214
Pyridine (tar bases):—				
*Crude, dry basis	13,810	34,000	238,592	550,965
†Refined, 2°	50,654	18,400	580,669	1,292,415
*Solvent Naphtha:—				
Crude heavy solvent	503,024	458,400	5,294,393	.....
Refined light solvent	12,025	22,300	241,503	.....
*Toluol:—				
All grades, including nitration and industrial	3,084,101	3,159,800	33,403,286	36,036,486
*Xylol: All grades	892,810	907,700	9,936,250	9,928,224

*Gallons. †Pounds.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending February 27, was as follows —

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,006,410
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	36,374,518
Benzol	gals.	3,479,302
Coaltar	gals.	15,958,781
Creosote oil	gals.	891,391
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,458,515
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	25,879
Toluol	gals.	684,419
Xylol	gals.	182,591

sources noted that they could sell more naphthalene than they had available.

Importers related that demand for hot-pressed material was the same as it was in past weeks. The call was fairly good. But, difficulties were encountered when the material was sought at prices low enough to permit the material to be resold in this market. There were additional problems of booking freight space on ships that will handle naphthalene, it was said. Because the space was limited, a backlog of several months has caused waits for some tonnage purchased earlier.

Phenol—Synthetic phenol was moving along fairly well. Producers had ample material to meet all needs. Prices were firm at previous listings. The market was considered normal.

Demand for natural was about the same. The call has been pretty good for these technical grades. Total production only represents a small part of the phenol market, but, what there was moved readily without any difficulty.

Pyridine — There has been a small amount of improvement in the activity for refined material. The market was still regarded as slow. But, some producers were looking forward to greater total sales for the year than were seen in 1954.

Refined 2-degree pyridine received fewer calls last year as a result of discontinued uses and recovery equipment installed by consumers who had learned cost-saving technics during earlier shortages. Last year was a period in which consumer inventories were adjusted too.

Toluol—A 32c. price was established for schedules in Ohio shipping districts. The moves were made to meet competition and represented a change of ½c. to 2¾c. per gallon for various suppliers at the different producing points.

Increases in light oil production, which have come along with the higher steel operating rates, have expanded toluol production faster than consumption could absorb it. Competition between coaltar and petroleum aromatics and competition of both sources of toluol with partial aromatics resulted in some weakness in the market over past months. The rivalry was especially keen in the Ohio area where so many solvent users are concentrated, it was said. Surpluses brought by increased output merely precipitated the reduction.

There were no changes in other districts. None were expected at present.

Xylol—The balance of this market was unchanged. There has been some added material obtained as light oil output came up. However, demand has improved too and the status quo was approximately the same. Both surpluses and shortages were seen in the trade. The call was well sustained in large consuming areas, such as the paint producing districts that supply the automobile industry and other industries with protective coating materials.

Prices remained firm at former postings. No revisions were immediately anticipated for xylol.

Intermediates

p-Chloroaniline—Prices remained firm. Supplies were good. Demand for the dyestuff intermediate was fairly good. A pick-up in interest was seen for many similar materials since textiles improved.

o-Dichlorobenzene — No significant changes were seen in this market. There was ample material available to take care of consumption needs readily. Some sources have been moving their production along at an acceptable rate. Others said they received a moderate demand. Prices were firm at established levels.

Dicylcohexylamine—This market does not represent a large sales volume compared with other intermediates. However, a steady amount moved for rust inhibitors. Price quotations were firm and unchanged.

Monochlorobenzene—Demand for mono has perked up in recent weeks due to the export call received by DDT producers. Some producers currently were reporting a strong demand. Trade sources looked more favorably on the market for monochlorobenzene with the increased insecticide needs. Production for the domestic insecticide season is just beginning to get under way.

p-Nitrochlorobenzene — Producers reported that this market was all right. Demand for dyestuff intermediates has improved lately with better interest in textiles. Quotations held steady at previously established levels. Enough material was available to fill consumer requirements.

Phthalic Anhydride—The market was still tight. It was felt that a little consumer panic that has developed in recent weeks has exaggerated the elusiveness of phthalic. Consumers generally were able to get enough material for production requirements.

Trade sources reported that they did not know of any cases where buyers were being "hurt" because they did not have enough phthalic to keep production schedules up. The demand came mostly from users who were trying to get ahead and build up a little buffer inventory. Stocks were low at year-end and demand was sufficient to prevent any surplus stocks that could be bought from appearing. Beside domestic call, export needs of the anhydride have helped to keep supplies short. Domestic producers generally felt that the situation would resolve itself before too long.

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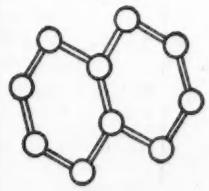

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Nat'l Aniline Names Boykin Manager in Charlotte, N. C.

John K. Boykin has been named resident manager at Charlotte, N. C., for National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, succeeding Julian T. Chase who has retired after fifty years of service. Mr. Boykin joined National Aniline Division as a dyestuffs technician at the Charlotte technical service laboratory in 1946 and was appointed resident manager at Atlanta, Ga., in 1953.

Mr. Boykin will be succeeded as resident manager at Atlanta by T. M. Ferguson, who has been in charge of the technical service laboratory there. Prior to joining National Aniline in 1953, Mr. Ferguson was for many years superintendent of dyeing for Reigel Textile Corporation and previously was associated with American Finishing Company and Clearwater Manufacturing Company.

Koppers Posts to Three

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed George H. Sollengerger technical coordinator of plastics market development in the chemical division. Dr. M. G. Sturrock has been named a research associate and group leader of the central staff research department. Dr. E. B. Gunyou has joined Koppers to aid the company in exploring the nuclear energy field.

Paper Made by duPont

—Continued from page 7

followed in the laboratory work. The fibers were cut in short lengths, slurried with water, and formed into sheets on a wire screen. The sheets were then dried, impregnated with bonding agents, and finally heated and pressed to bond the paper. Bonding agents used were either inorganic salts, such as calcium bromide, or synthetic polymers similar to the fibers being bonded.

Cost Higher at Present

The cost of paper from synthetic fibers is higher than wood pulp paper, but Dr. Hentschel pointed out these costs can be expected to decrease as the use of the paper increases. He concluded that since these papers represent potentially valuable products to diversify further the range of paper properties, technological cooperation between papermakers and fiber producers, like duPont, will successfully solve the remaining problems of commercial production.

Dr. Hentschel's summation of the research was jointly prepared by his duPont associates, Franklin H. Koontz and Dr. John R. McCartney, and Dr. James K. Hubbard, now of Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.

Commerce Dep't Notes

—Continued from page 7

production has now regained over half the ground lost from mid-1953 to mid-1954.

Steel production rose to 2,000,000 tons per week in the latter part of January and continued to advance in early February. Current output of steel is substantially higher than at any time in 1954. Passenger automobile assembly was at an exceptionally high rate in January and February with overtime work schedules widely used in the industry.

Employment in non-agricultural establishments, seasonally adjusted, increased slightly in January. From the August low point employment has risen 1 percent, with the gains concentrated in some of the major industries. Manufacturing employment in January was 3 percent below last January and, after seasonal adjustment, about the same as in the fourth quarter.

Payrolls have continued to increase and were fractionally above a year ago. Average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing reached $1.84 in January of this year as compared with $1.80 in January, 1954. All major industries except apparel and leather reported year-to-year increase. Average hours worked were longer in most cases, and average weekly earnings in all major industries were up from a year ago.

Annual Review Information

In issuing this summary of economic conditions so far in 1955 the department stated that the background of the present business rise is analyzed in the February annual review issue of the *Survey of Current Business*, official monthly publication. That report, containing a detailed account of business and economic developments in 1954, was also released last week by the Department of Commerce. The survey is available from field offices of the Department of Commerce or from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at an annual subscription price of $3.25. Single copies of the February annual review number are 30 cents each.

Philippine Copra Exports Rise 7 Percent in January

Exports of copra from the Philippines during January totaled 59,783 long tons, an increase of 7 percent from the previous month and 19 percent from January, 1954, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The breakdown of the January, 1955, copra exports by country of destination is as follows:—United States—22,393 tons (Atlantic—4,184, Gulf—500, Pacific—17,709); Canada—2,000; Germany—2,000; Italy—2,500; Netherlands—13,950; Norway—2,000; Europe, unspecified—9,600; Israel—1,500; Colombia—1,015, and Venezuela—2,825 tons.

January exports of coconut oil amounted to 5,449 tons, a decline of 14 percent from December, 1954, but 57 percent above the volume shipped in January, 1954. The entire January shipments of oil went to the United States (Atlantic 5,099, Pacific—350).

Linde Appoints Easterly, Hickling Vice-Presidents

Linde Air Products Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, has appointed Eugene Easterly vice-president for distribution and E. G. Hickling operations vice-president.

Mr. Easterly joined Linde as a development engineer at Linde's Buffalo, N. Y., laboratory in 1931. He moved to the New York office in 1941 and was appointed distribution manager for Linde in 1949. Mr. Hickling began his career with Linde in 1927 as an engineer at the company's Buffalo laboratory. During World War II he was engaged in handling priorities and other government matters for Linde. He became works manager for the company in 1949.

Pitts. Plate Elects Fay Vice-Pres., Comptroller

Charles R. Fay, comptroller for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., since 1944, has been elected vice-president and comptroller of the firm.

During 1953 and again in 1954, Mr. Fay served as consultant to the house appropriations committee during the time of its consideration of the national budget. Before joining Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in 1944, Mr. Fay had been associated with Westinghouse Electric Corporation for nineteen years, finally serving as assistant to the vice-president in charge of contract terminations.

FTC Refuses to Police

—*Continued from page 5*

remedy since a retailer should not himself be required to adopt a practice which he is under a moral compulsion not to employ, in order to obtain equal footing with a favored competitor. To this, the commission commented, "it cannot seriously be suggested that price competition is morally represensible."

The commission's action serves to clarify the role of the Federal Trade Commission under the fair trade laws. The matter, according to the commission, had been made the subject of intensive study. The letter stated:—

"The authority of the Federal Trade Commission under fair trade is sharply circumscribed by the provisions of the McGuire act. The act does not impose on the commission any affirmative regulatory duties; it does not in terms prohibit any practice nor require the commission to take corrective action towards proscribed activities. The act is exemptive and permissive. It specifies the conditions under which fair trade pricing and the rights of action created by state fair trade laws are exempt from the federal antitrust laws.

"The commission has consistently taken the position that it is not within the province of the Federal Trade Commission to exercise control over resale price agreements nor to enforce such agreements. Where resale price agreements are lawful under applicable state law, the commission understands the McGuire act as barring antitrust authorities from concerning themselves with the rights and obligations brought into existence by those agreements. Enforcement has been left exclusively to private litigation."

Conclusions of Commission

The commission agreed, however, that "the withdrawal from the area of lawful fair trade should not be given too broad a connotation," pointing out that where the practice is not "lawful" or it is an integral part of a greater trade restraint it may be attacked under the Federal antitrust laws. The Commission concluded:—

"The Federal Trade Commission must act in the public interest, to affirm, wherever possible, the basic competitive rationale of our free enterprise economic system. The commission believes that the applicants here, through their own lawful efforts, may obtain the relief desired. In the absence of a showing that circumstances foreclose such efforts, the commission cannot invoke antitrust sanctions in support of aggrieved applicants reluctant to effect that measure of self-help which would alleviate their conditions."

Nitrogen Grant-in-Aid Program Sponsored by Grace Chemical

A grant-in-aid program for research in nitrogen plant foods and animal feeds has been announced by Grace Chemical Company, New York. William P. Gage, co.npany president, said the program would support fundamental and applied research in nitrogen nutrition of ruminant animals and in soil reactions and crop use of nitrogen fertilizers. For the current academic year a total of $20,000 has been allocated to the research funds of seven land grant colleges and experiment stations.

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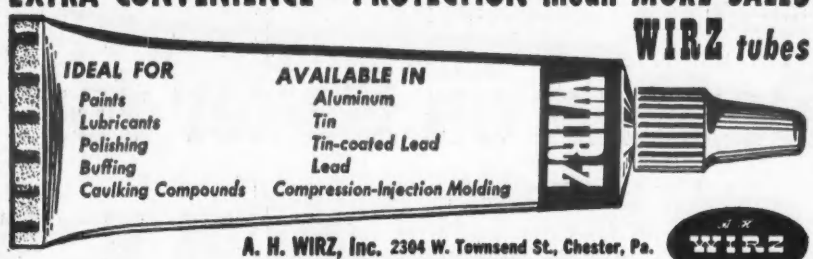

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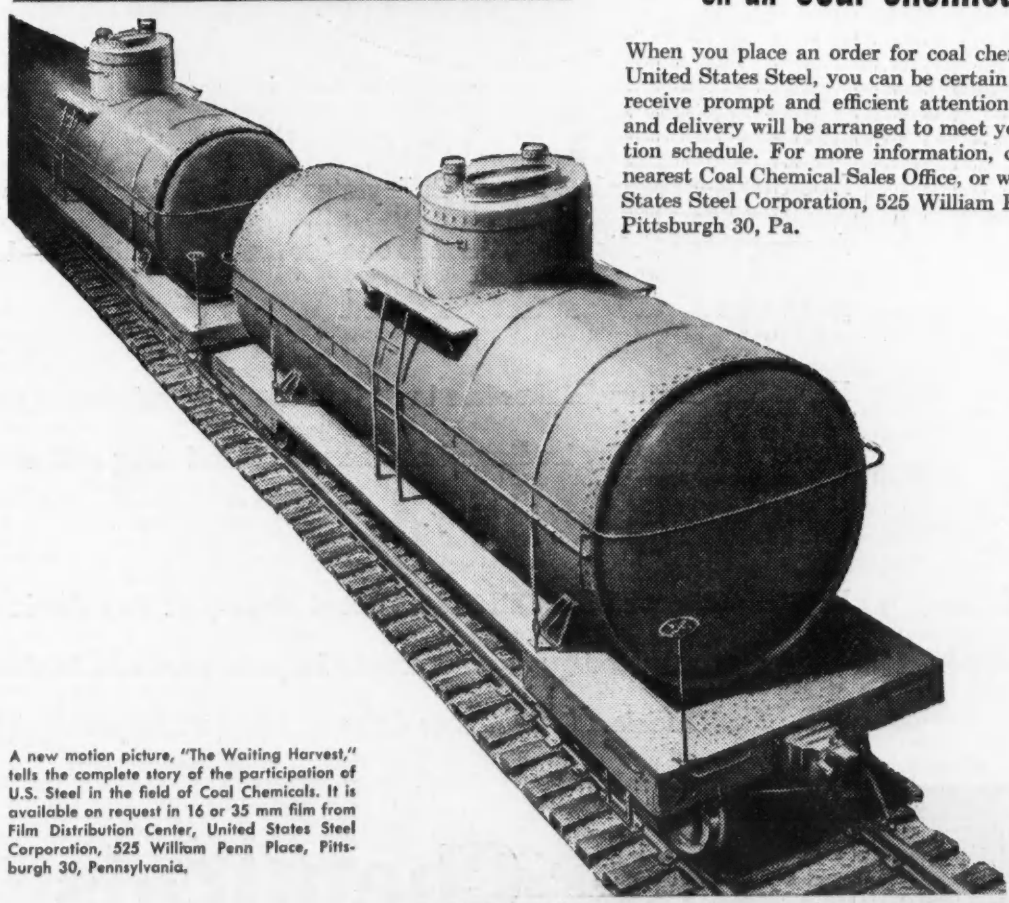

A new motion picture, "The Waiting Harvest," tells the complete story of the participation of U.S. Steel in the field of Coal Chemicals. It is available on request in 16 or 35 mm film from Film Distribution Center, United States Steel Corporation, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

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Resublimed iodine was advanced 25 cents per pound last week, reflecting the rise in crude last November. Sodium and potassium salts were advanced a similar amount. The drug industry, in general, has a promising outlook for the coming year. Inventories were believed to be on the low side while prices were not expected to go much higher. With manufacturing costs at their peak, the possibility of price declines was also remote with the exception of those items which are severely competitive. Foreign competition continues to pose a problem but on the whole, this situation should not be any worse than 1954.

A major part of the 1955 Cuban blackstrap molasses yield was reported sold last week. The price announced was 7.8 cents per gallon, f.o.b. and applied to purchases by distillers and other users. Last year Cuba sold its entire exportable supply of 1954 blackstrap in March, amounting to 140,500,000 gallons, on a two-price basis. Molasses for manufacture of alcohol brought 7.8 cents a gallon while that to be used for animal feed and other purposes was sold at 8.5 cents a gallon. There was, however, an allowance of ¼ cent a gallon made if buyers would take shipments prior to May 22 of that year.

In 1954 Cuba produced 131,200,000 gallons of invert molasses which was sold at a price of 1.25 cents per pound of sugar content. This was comparable to the 7.8 cents for blackstrap on the basis of the higher sugar content in invert. The invert sales this year will be at the 1954 price, it was said. In contrast to blackstrap molasses, which is obtained from the manufacture of sugar, invert molasses is produced direct from the cane and has a higher sugar content.

In the commodity market it was reported that the total tonnage of Brazilian menthol landed in the past two week period has been estimated to approximate some one quarter of the 1955 crop. Consumer interest has improved and prices on spot were quite firm and expected to continue.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for aspirin was reported to be moving at good levels, on the whole. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer requirements and expected to continue ample in the immediate future. Prices were firm and holding steady.

A sizable number of accidental deaths to children have been reported in recent years due to overdosage of aspirin. At a recent meeting of aspirin manufacturers and leading authorities the following recommendations were adopted; that the labels of all bottles and packages of aspirin and other salicylate compounds bear a warning statement emphasizing the necessity for keeping same out of the reach of children; that a standard strength be set, thus ending the current manufacture of several strengths of children's aspirin and that wider and more effective use be made of educational means to inform physicians, pharmacists and consumers of the hazard involved in the accidental ingestion of salicylate-containing preparations.

Ascorbic Acid — Demand held at fairly good levels. Producers were anticipating a stepup in demand as the warm weather approaches and activity is accelerated in the frozen food processing industry. Ascorbic acid in combination with citric, is used, as an anti-oxidant.

Ascorbic acid prices held at steady levels while imported material continues to be offered in the spot market at prices under domestic schedules. It was reported that offerings of imported acid have declined compared to this time last year due to the much lower price level of domestically produced vitamin C (ascorbic acid).

Bismuth Salts—Demand for bismuth salts was reported to be routine. Consumer interest in the majority of these items was reportedly limited. Supplies seemed ample to meet current inquiry and were expected to continue adequate in the immediate future. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Caffeine—Demand was reported good with supplies about adequate to meet consumer needs. Prices were quite firm and expected to hold steady in the immediate future. There were reports of small quantities of imported material offered but, on the whole, there was virtually no competition from this source, it was said.

Chlorophyll—Demand for this product was reported to be unchanged. The bulk of the chlorophyll currently produced goes into dog food, chewing gum or toothpaste, it was noted. Research into the medical applications continues unabated and it was thought that perhaps the full potential for chlorophyll remains to be discovered. Prices hold unchanged, It was not thought that any change in price would affect consumption to any notable degree.

Citric Acid—Demand for citric acid was reported to be moving at good levels. Year round consumption of citric acid is steady and the approach of warm weather was expected to see demand go higher as soft drink manufacturers move to anticipate seasonal citric acid requirements.

Supplies were ample to cover consumer needs and production facilities were reported to be sufficiently large to meet the anticipated increase. Prices schedules were firm and expected to hold.

Iodine—The price of resublimed iodine was advanced 25c. per pound last week, reflecting the increase in the cost of the crude which went into effect last November. It is customary for resublimed iodine and iodine compounds to reflect any changes in the price of the crude material several months later. The previous change in the crude price, which had been a reduction in April of 1954, was not reflected in the resublimed quotation until almost six months later. The new schedule on resublimed iodine was $2.55 per pound in 50-pound and 150-pound drums, with 25-pound drums pegged 2c. per pound higher.

Potassium iodide, a major iodine salt, was advanced, moving up 25c. The current price range on this compound was from $2.15 to $2.20 per pound, in drums. Sodium iodide was also included in the increase and was quoted at $2.80-$2.85.

Menthol—Imports of menthol from Brazil in the past two weeks were said to constitute about one quarter of the anticipated total crop. Spot prices were maintained at firm levels with the market in the latter part of last week ranging from $8.25 to $8.50 per pound. Consumer demand continued light but dealer interest was said to be increasing as a result of rumors that the market might go as high as $10, later in the year. Spot stocks were said to be held in strong hands and in general, the consensus of opinion was that the market would remain firm in the immediate future, if not higher.

Molasses—Cuba has sold 79,500,000 gallons of its 1955 blackstrap molasses production to distillers and other users at a flat price of 7.8 cents a gallon, f.o.b. according to trade reports.

This represents a major part of expected production. Cuba has earmarked 110,000,000 gallons for local use and may have an additional 20,000,000 gallons for export later on, it was estimated.

Cuba, as it did last year, will produce some invert molasses from surplus cane after the sugar harvest is completed. Arrangements for sale of it have also been made at this time, dealers reported, with exact quantities to be determined later.

Narcotics—The Bureau of Narcotics recently made available a list of eleven categories of narcotic drugs and preparations for which it believes oral prescriptions may be properly authorized.

The eleven categories of drugs are reportedly based on communications from interested parties who responded to an earlier bureau request for suggestions of narcotic drugs possessing little or no addiction liability and which, as a result, could be authorized for dispensing by oral prescription.

Included in this list were apomorphine or any of its salts, alone or in combination with other, active non-narcotic medical ingredients; any compound of methylmorphine (codeine) or any salt thereof with an equal or greater quantity of any isoquinoline opium alkaloid or salt where

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Buchu leaves, 15c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, 10c. per lb.
Roman, 50c. per lb.
Cubeb berries, 10c. per lb.
Iodine, resublimed, 25c. per lb.
Mandrake root, 8c. per lb.
Potassium iodide, 25c. per lb.
Serpentaria root, 70c. per lb.
Sodium iodide, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Gum, arabic, sorts, 1c. per lb.
powd., 1c. per lb.
Locust bean, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 26, 1954
67.29	67.12	67.17	71.93

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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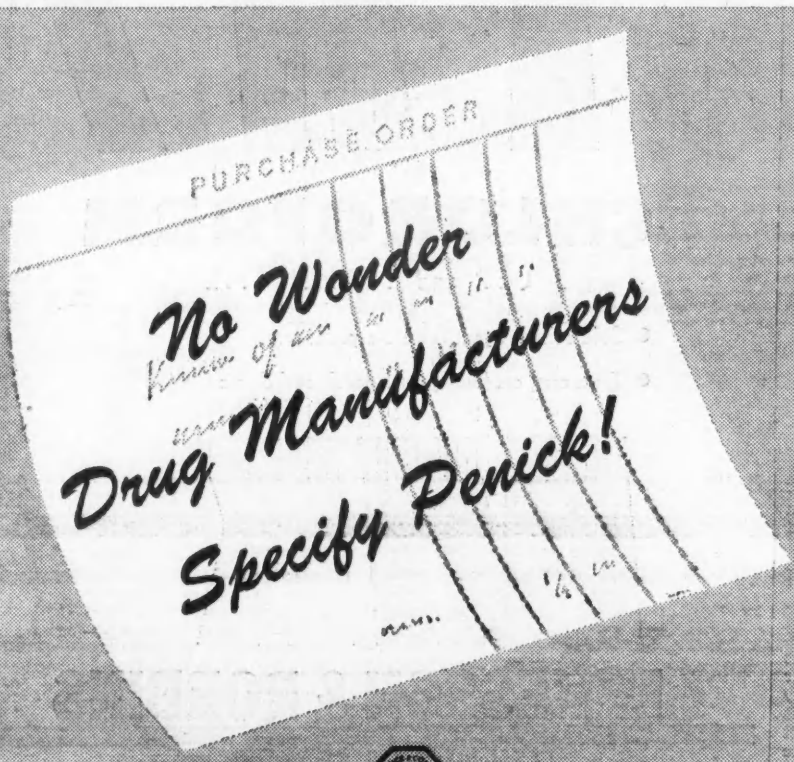

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the codeine content or any salt thereof does not exceed 4 grains per fluid ounce or one half grain per dosage unit of the compound. Also in the proposed group was any isoquinoline alkaloid of opium or any salt of any such isoquinoline alkaloid, alone or in combination with other active, non-narcotic medical ingredients.

Thiamin Hydrochloride—Demand for thiamin salts was reported to be at steady levels, on the whole. The threat of competition from lower priced imported material has been largely eliminated as a result of the price cuts in this and other vitamins in the latter part of 1954. Production of thiamin derivatives during the first 10 months of 1954 aggregated 215,198 pounds compared to 183,443 pounds turned out during the same period the year prior. This rate of increase was expected to continue in 1955, according to trade sources. The price cut in thiamine last year was noted to have spurred consumer interest, it was said.

Botanicals

Buchu leaves were advanced 15 cents per pound last week, reflecting the difficulty in getting enough supplies from origin. Unsettled conditions in Africa were said to be particularly responsible for the shortage. Cubeb berries were hiked 10 cents, on spot, as available stocks continued to dwindle. Hungarian chamomile flowers rose 10 cents while the Roman variety was advanced 50 cents. Serpentaria root was virtually nominal, supplies being extremely short and was noted to have been increased 70 cents on spot offerings. Mandrake root continues scarce and was 8 cents higher while gum arabic was reduced 1 cent per pound. Locust bean gum was in fair demand and 3 cents lower.

Trading activity was reported to be at generally satisfactory levels for this month. Botanical drugs consumers were said to be anticipating their needs for this coming fall. Trade sources indicated that it was still too early to predict the size of the coming crop. The labor situation was expected to be about unchanged this year. Weather conditions, of course are not to be predicted with any certainty. Adverse climatic conditions were primarily responsible for the poor yields in senega and mandrake roots, lobelia herb and wahoo root bark last year. Whether collections will improve this year remains to be seen.

The water soluble gums, karaya and tragacanth, were reported to be quite firm at origin. Gum arabic was higher on spot than at origin as a result of the relative shortness in the market here. One factor which has impressed some quarters in the botanical trade has been the increasing trend toward the shipment of low quality materials to this market. With other crops such as cocoa, coffee and vanilla beans affording more profit for less labor expended, it is not difficult to understand the indifference toward botanicals collection in tropical regions. There has been a distressing lack of cubeb berries capable of meeting FDA specifications. Many lots of berries have been rejected for failing to come up to oil content standards, it was noted. High quality juniper berries have been in short supply, as well as orris root, both of which come from Italy. In regards to the latter, shippers held offerings back later than usual in an attempt to drive the market higher. This maneuver did not meet with much success.

Continuing tension and a general rise in standards of living in various parts of the world seem to preclude any return to former days when some imported botanicals were to be had very cheaply. The fact that Europe has become a substantial botanical drug customer has also affected botanicals prices. An excellent example of this is ipecac root. The spot market was steadily advanced in keeping pace with replacement quotations from source. Europe has been completely uninhibited in its buying of this item, thus putting production areas in the extremely faforable position of being able to dictate market prices.

Buchu Leaves—Unsettled conditions in Africa were thought responsible for the advance in shipping prices on this item. The spot market advanced 15c. per pound while the supply situation remained tight, on the whole. There were no expectations of any improvement in the im-

mediate future, according to market sources and consumers will probably continue to pay high prices.

There is less incentive on the part of native labor to gather this botanical since the growth of industry and of more profitable agricultural pursuits has absorbed more and more of the labor formerly employed in botanicals collection. With cocao, ginger and coffee at a premium, planters have stepped up acreage planted to these crops, with a resultant increase in the amount of labor needed. The rise in industrialization in Africa has also taken a sizable segment of labor out of the market there.

Chamomile Flowers—The spot market advanced 10c. per pound on Hungarian chamomile flowers last week while the Roman quality advanced 50c. Here again is an instance in which quality has steadily deteriorated. According to trade authorities, it was hard to remember when so many grades were offered to consumers who must have the highest quality material have become more resigned to paying premium prices, it was said. In order to encourage shippers to boost their prices to the collectors so that more attention will be paid to the proper gathering, and processing of the flowers, it has, of course, been necessary for the consumer to pay more.

Cubeb Berries—Demand for cubeb berries was reported to be at steady levels. The spot market was reported to have advanced, reflecting the relative dearth of high quality goods in this market. The current spot price was 60c. to 65c. per pound for the XX quality while the powdered material was quoted at 75c. to 80c.

There has been considerable concern expressed over the failure of several lots of these berries to meet minimum oil content standards of the Food and Drug Administration with the result that the frequency of detentions has increased in recent months. It was noted that the increasing poor quality of cubeb berries reflected the growing indifference at origin toward the collection of this item a fact which is also true of many botanicals imported from abroad. Disturbed world conditions and the turn to more profitable crops has cut down on the production of this item. The upward trend in prices, it was hoped, may spur shippers to increase their quality standards.

Gums—Origins were reported generally firm. On spot, demand was fair with consumer resistance to current prices generally stiff. Spot supplies of karaya and tragacanth were of fair size while arabic was reported to be somewhat tight, in some quarters. Locust bean gum was reported to down 3c. in the face of weak demand.

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Rhodia, Inc., New York, is now offering two new industrial reordorants for the manufacture of varnish inks. "Alamask" EK or EKM, when added to such inks, are said to assure the abatement of malodorous exhaust fumes when such varnishes are employed in high-speed printing operations.

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Shell Oil Names McCurdy To Its Board of Directors

R. C. McCurdy, president of Shell Chemical Corporation, was elected last week to the board of directors of the parent organization, Shell Oil Company, New York. Mr. McCurdy has been president of Shell's chemical company since 1953. He joined Shell Oil as a production engineer in 1933. In 1939 he was named exploitation engineer at Los Angeles and, following assignments in New York and Washington, became chief exploitation engineer at Los Angeles in 1943. In 1947, Mr. McCurdy joined a Shell group company in Venezuela and he became general manager there in 1950.

Copper Set-Asides Slated

—*Continued from page 3*

pipe are decreased from 6 to 5 percent. The reserve for alloyed brass mill plate, sheet, strip, and rolls is decreased from 12 to 8; alloyed rod, bar, shapes, and wire remains unchanged at 5 percent; and the reserve for alloyed seamless tube and pipe increased from 19 to 20 percent.

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Reserve space for military ammunition cups and discs is set at 40 percent of mill space for the second quarter, since production directives are no longer being issued by BDSA for this item.

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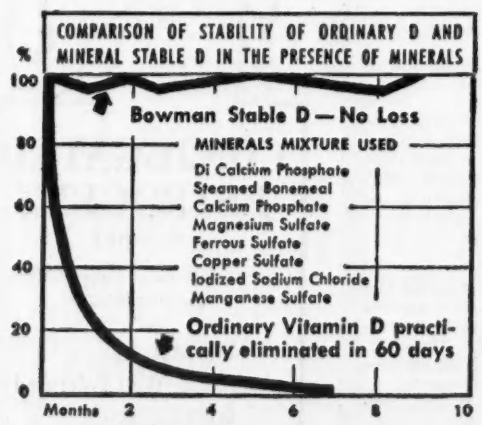

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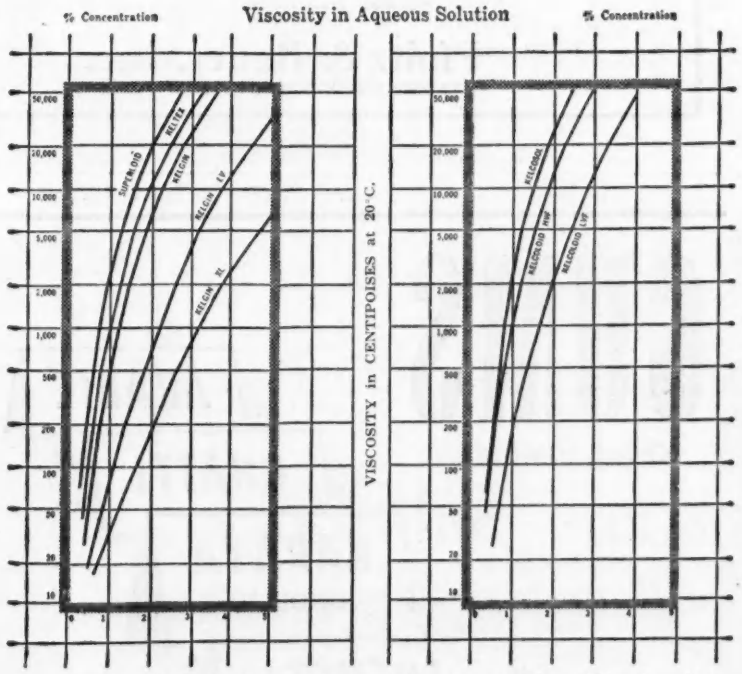

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Monsanto Picks Kearny P.A., Forms Two Surfactant Units

Monsanto Chemical Company's inorganic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo., has announced the appointment of a purchasing agent for its new plant at Kearny, N. J., the establishment of a new product sales group to handle all surfactants, and the creation of a new section to coordinate sales of phosphate and surfactant products with the production effort. Dr. Louis Fernandez has been named manager of surfactant sales and Herbert W. Yeagley has been made manager of sales-production liaison.

The new Kearney P. A. is Richard P. Smith, who replaces Edward L. Otto. Mr. Otto is being transferred to St. Louis to work on procurement and expediting matters for the inorganic chemicals division engineering department. Mr. Smith joined Monsanto in 1936 as a buyer, became a buyer in the purchasing department of the former Merrimac Division at Everett, Mass., in 1946, and moved to Miamisburg, Ohio, in 1948 as assistant business manager of the Mound laboratory.

According to Monsanto, the new coordinating section is being set up to aid in the continuing improvement of service to customers for the division's various phosphate and surfactant products. The new product group will handle such products as alkyl benzene, the various forms of "Sterox" and "Santomerse" and other surface active agents manufactured by that division. Sales of sodium phosphates will remain in a product group under Thomas F. Gogan as product manager.

Dr. Fernandez joined Monsanto in 1949. He has been director of technical service for the sodium phosphate and surfactant sales group. Mr. Yeagley joined Monsanto's organic chemicals division in 1942 and was transferred to the inorganic chemicals division in 1942 and was transferred to the inorganic chemicals division development staff in 1952.

Olive Oil Offered for Sale By Government on Bid Basis

Approximatelly 6,300 drums of olive oil have been offered for domestic or export sale by the Portland, Ore., office of the Commodity Stabilization Service, it was announced last week. The sale is on a competitive bid basis. The oil is the remainder of the stocks acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation from its 1952 crop price support operation.

Bids for the oil, which is packed in 50-53 gallon drums, should be submitted to the Portland office by 1 p. m., PST, on March 17. The bids will be accepted or rejected within twenty-four hours. These stocks of olive oil are currently being offered for sale by the CCC at the market price on date of sale but at not less than $2 per gallon, f.o.b. cars or trucks, San Francisco.

Japanese, Swiss in Line

—*Continued from page 3*

1930 (other than cobalt oxide ,sulfate, and linoleate).

Par. 38—Extracts, dyeing or tanning, not containing alcohol:—oak.

Par. 73—Iron-oxide and iron-hydroxide pigments not specially provided for:—synthetic.

Par. 205(a)—Plaster rock or gypsum, ground or calcined.

Par. 302(j)—Alsimin, ferrosilicon aluminum, and ferro-aluminum silicon.

Par. 303(n)—Calcium.

Par. 302(n)—Alloys not specially provided for of aluminum with one or more of the metals barium, boron, calcium, columbium or niobium, strontium, tantalum, thorium, titanium, vanadium, or zirconium.

Par. 762—Soybeans.

Items Bound Against Rise

The following are products now on the free list which would be bound against any increase in duties by this government:—

Par. 1669—Drugs such as bark, etc.:—psyllium seed, senna, and sandalwood.

Par. 1670—Dyeing and tanning materials, etc.;—myrobalans fruit.

Par. 1783(a)—Impure tea, tea waste, and tea siftings and sweepings, for manufacturing purposes in bond.

Par. 1818—Furfural.

Articles contained on the list of products subject to negotiation in the reopening of the agreement with Switzerland include:—

Par. 5—Products chiefly used as assistants in preparing or finishing textiles, however provided for in paragraph 5, tariff act of 1930 (except fatty alcohols and fatty acids, sulfated, and salts of sulfated fatty acids).

Par. 27(a)(3)(4)(5) — Products chiefly used as assistants in preparing or finishing textiles, provided for in paragraph 27(a)(3),(4),(5), tariff act of 1930.

Par. 28(a)—2-Benzyl-4,5-imidazoline hydrochloride, methylphenethylhydantoin, phenylbenzylaminoethyl imidazoline hydrochloride, and all other medicinals derived from imidazoline or hydantain, however provided for in paragraph 28(a), tariff act of 1930.

Par. 28(a)—All colors, dyes, or stains, whether soluble or not in water, however provided for in paragraph 28(a), tariff act of 1930.

Public Hearings on March 28

Public hearings on the products contained in the two lists will be held March 28 by both the Tariff Commission and the Committee for Reciprocity Information. The Tariff Commission hearings will be conducted in the morning and will be for the purpose of gathering data on the so-called "peril points." Hearings before the reciprocity committee will be held in the afternoon and will relate to the question whether a particular product should be subject to tariff negotiation. Deadline for filing notices of intention to appear is March 18.

It was explained that the need for considering additional items in the negotiations involving Japan arose primarily out of developments that have taken place since last November. In some cases, study indicated serious weaknesses in the bargaining position of the United States in negotiating with some of the third countries that have planned all along to negotiate with Japan and with which the United States may consequently wish to carry on supplemental negotiations to expand benefits to Japan. In others, countries that previously had no firm plans to negotiate have not decided to undertake such negotiations.

The announcement with respect to negotiations with Switzerland formally opened United States preparations to compensate Switzerland for the increase last year in US duty rates on certain watches and watch movements. These negotiations will all be in one direction. It is not contemplated that new concessions will be sought from Switzerland by the United States."

Shawinigan Elects Ross

Hugh D. Ross, assistant vice-president of Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal, has been elected a director of the company. Mr. Ross joined Shawinigan Chemicals at Shawinigan Falls twenty-six years ago, and became successively superintendent of various divisions of the company's plants until his appointment as an assistant vice-president in 1953.

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Narcotics Bureau Shift Hit by Drug Trade

—Continued from page 3

duplication could be eliminated and economy achieved by consolidating the work of the bureau with that of the Justice department.

ADMA Details Its Objections

However, the ADMA executive committee, which sent its statement to every member of the senate and house, expressed the view that such a transfer would be against public interest because it might upset the cooperative relationship that has been built up between the drug industry and the bureau through its administrative work over the years. Any weakness in enforcement work that exists is not the fault of the very able and competent public officials who have administered the narcotic laws, the resolution stated, but lies in the laws and international control.

"The principal source of illicit drug traffic in the United States," the ADMA resolution continued, "is wholly beyond the control of the Bureau of Narcotics, or any federal agency, and is entirely in the control of Red China, Soviet Russia and many other countries outside the so-called Iron Curtain who call themselves allies of the United States.

"Inasmuch as the problem of illicit narcotics is primarily international, it is of first importance that the Bureau of Narcotics be and continue in close association with, the Bureau of Customs under the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to better protect the public against the introduction of illegal narcotics into this country.

Distribution via Legal Channels

"Consideration should be given to the fact that one of the principal duties of the Bureau of Narcotics is to manage, control, regulate and encourage the distribution of narcotics in legitimate channels for the benefit of the injured, sick, and dying.

"The United States drug manufacturing industry and the Bureau of Narcotics have for many years worked in an atmosphere of constructive cooperation. The many technical activities carried out by the Bureau of Narcotics inspectors and administrators can be more effectively performed by a regulatory agency than by a police agency.

"The Department of Justice is largely an enforcement organization without the experience or technical staff to appreciate or properly administer the very technical phases of the distribuiton of narcotics through legitimate drug, hospital and medical channels, nor the very scientific problems of drug addiction.

"It is of the utmost importance to the public of the United States that there be no hindrance to the proper distribtuion of narcotics through legitimate channels to the end that when human suffering exists, narcotics may be immediately available for administration by appropriate professional persons. Any change which would hinder legitimate medical use and availability of narcotics in emergencies, anywhere in this country, would not be in the public interest.

"Inasmuch as practically every piece of federal legislation involving trade practices in this country contains some regulatory provisions," the ADMA policy statement concluded, "it would be just as logical to transfer the administration thereof to the Department of Justice as the Bureau of Narcotics, but for sound and proper reasons, they will not be so transferred."

APMA's Policy Statement

APMA's statement, which was in the form of a resolution approved by the association's board of directors, contended that "governmental supervision of narcotic problems involves not only questions of criminal enforcement but also national and international social problems of addiction, and regulation of the affected drug and pharmaceutical industries."

The association said it was opposed to the transfer of the Bureau of Narcotics from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice because "the sound and effective executive of governmental narcotic control will be disturbed and impaired deterimentally to the public and to industry by its transfer to a different agency not presently organized to deal with the narcotic problem as a whole."

A copy of the APMA resolution was sent to Sen. Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia, chairman of the senate finance committee, urging him to disapprove the Payne resolution, and to Rep. Jere Cooper of Tennessee, chairman of the house ways and means committee, which has before it similar measures—H. J. Res. 141, 188 and 197.

American Medical Association Withdraws Seals of Approval

The American Medical Association has announced that it has discontinued its practice of issuing seals or emblems of acceptance for any product. The association had for many years granted a seal of acceptance to drug products and in recent years had granted a similar seal to manufacturers of cosmetics.

News of the discontinuance came in the February issue of the *Journal* of the AMA. The organization explained that the seals may still be seen for some time in advertisements because such material is generally printed far in advance.

Pakistan, Cambodia Allotted FOA Funds to Buy Drugs

The Foreign Operations Administration last week allotted $4,500,000 to Pakistan for the purchase of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations. Cambodia also received $300,000 for the same purpose. The announcement stated that purchases may be made from any source, but the contracts must be completed by May 1. Deliveries of the products to Pakistan must be completed by July 1, but in the case of Cambodia, deliveries may run until February 29, 1956.

Pentaerythritol Suit Filed

Suit was filed last week in the Delaware Court of Chancery by Delaware Chemicals, Inc., Wilmington, against Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., charging that Reichhold's production of pentaerythritol at its new plant in Tuscaloosa, Ala., is in violation of a contract between the Wilmington concern and Reichhold. Delaware is asking the court to enjoin Reichhold from using any of its trade secrets relating to the manufacture or sale of pentaetrythritol and also seeks $1,000,000 in damages. Reichhold officials declined to comment on the suit.

Magnus Issues Catalog of Products

The latest edition of its catalog of products has been issued by Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York. The catalog covers the period from January to April, 1955. Like previous issues of the catalog, the current edition has been made up in king-size form.

Trade Briefs

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has added William H. Kieser, jr., to its animal nutrition sales staff.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has added Carolyn K. Wrinkle and Mrs. Nancy Jones to its research staff.

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Imports at United States Ports

New York

ALUMINUM FORMATE—2 dms, Aceto Chemical Co, Antwerp
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BIFLUORIDE—40 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
ANILINE DYES—31 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
2 cs, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
21 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
76 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
19 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Bremerhaven
115 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
8 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
212 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
124 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
ANISE SEED—83 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Vera Cruz
80 bgs, Meer Corp, Halifax
ANNATTO SEED—64 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
50 bgs, Callao
ANTIMONY OXIDE—182 bgs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
REGULUS—50 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—150 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, London
ARSENIC—40 dms, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—6 crts, Paul Steinharter, London
BALL CLAY—240 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
80 tons, Avonmouth
BARIUM SULFATE—75 dms, Picker x-Ray Corp, London
87 ctns, Picker x-Ray Corp, London
BEESWAX—14 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Jacmel
75 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Santiago
90 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago
25 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Santiago
100 bgs, S Zeitlins Sons, Santos
16 bgs, H H Pike & Co, Havana
34 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
25 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
80 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
40 bgs, Puerto Piaxa
13 bgs, Vera Cruz
BISMUTH—36 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLANC FIXE—1,600 bgs, C J Osborn, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Port of Spain
BROWN EARTH—80 bgs, Avonmouth
CADMIUM—65 cs, Antwerp
CALCIUM BROMIDE—10 cs, Rhodia Inc, London
CAMPHOR OIL—5 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
6 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Keelung
14 dms, P H Dreyer, Keelung
CAPROLACTAM—30 dms, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Rotterdam
CARAWAY OIL—8 dms, Rotterdam
SEED—100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM SEED—50 cs, Wm E Martin, Puerto Barrios
CASEIN—500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, American Plastico Corp, Bordeaux
500 bgs, Tatu Corp, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Santos
300 tons, Recife
CELESTITE—1,501 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Avonmouth
CERESIN WAX, SYNTHETIC—400 bgs, Industrial Raw Materials Corp, Rotterdam
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—10 dms, Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, United Global Corp, Keelung
10 dms, Rotterdam
CLAY—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
2,700 bgs, Avonmouth
CLOVE OIL—28 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
14 dms, Fuerst Bros, Tamatave
19 dms, Bank of London & S A, Tamatave
LEAF OIL—27 dms, Bank of London & S A, Tamatave
15 dms, Consumers Import Co, Tamatave
15 dms, George Lueders & Co, Tamatave
COALTAR DYES—5 bbls, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
9 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
7 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
4 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
12 dms, Caldwell & Co, Hamburg
25 dms, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—850 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
520 tons, Manila
COD OIL—100 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
300 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, Port Union
100 dms, Bouring & Co, Port Union
COPAL GUM—32 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, London
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
COTTON LINTERS—30 bls, Zeleke & Co, Cutuco
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Chase National Bank, Avonmouth
CUTTLEFISH BONE—80 ctns, M S Cowen, Yokohama
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Harvey & Co, Rotterdam
EARTH COLOR—900 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
450 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Bremen
900 bgs, T H Deutz, Rotterdam
EPSOM SALT—260 bgs, Ahart Chemical Co, Rotterdam
ETHYL METHYL ACETOACETATE — 1 cs, Bios Lab, London
FENUGREEK SEED—2 bgs, Near East Importing Co, Beirut
FISHLIVER OIL—5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
5 dms, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—455 bgs, Jerome International Corp, Callao
FUEL OIL—214,631 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Curacao
104,988 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
73,523 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
127,663 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
112,330 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
507,411 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
248,069 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
224,460 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
102,773 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
111,988 bbls, Hess Inc, Aruba
101,882 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
GARNETLAC—244 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
GELATIN—37 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
45 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
48 dms, D H Burdette, London
210 dms, D H Burdette, Avonmouth
GLUCOSE—10 bbls, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
GLUE—250 bgs, Franco Belgian Corp, Bordeaux
BONE—563 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
STOCK—319 bgs, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—299 tons, Fehr Bros, Calcutta
GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC ACID—3 cs, S B Penick & Co, London
GRAPHITE—1,900 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
1,950 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
100 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
600 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
GYPSUM—8,937 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HENNA LEAVES—66 bls, Meer Corp, Bombay
HERRING OIL—132 dms, Leon Associates, Cumana
HO LEAF OIL—1 dm, Fletcher Trust Co, Hong Kong
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Meer Corp, Cristobal
5 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
LABDANUM GUM—5 bbls, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
LACTOSE—200 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LAUREL LEAVES—134 bls, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
LIVERMEAL — 505 bgs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires
1,008 bgs, HSC Trading Co, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—60 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
100 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Amsterdam
28 dms, Uni Gum Corp, Amsterdam
300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Amsterdam
MACE—7 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
16 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Rotterdam
23 cs, Fuerst Bros, Rotterdam
14 cs, Wm E Martin, Rotterdam
28 cs, John Holt & Co, Grenada
MAGNESIUM SILICATE—30 cks, Aceto Chemical Co, London
TRISILICATE—20 cs, R J Saunders & Co, Liverpool
MALONIC ACID—1 ck, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
MENTHOL—830 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
363 cs, Bank of London & S A, Rio de Janeiro
MENUKE LIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
METACRESOL—2 kgs, Liverpool
METHYL ACETATE—12 dms, Antwerp
MICRANTHUM HAYATA OIL—3 dms, Ungerer & Co, Keelung
4 dms, Fletcher Trust Co, Keelung
2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
MINERAL WAX—200 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Bremen
MOLASSES—500 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSK XYLOL—50 kgs, Compagnie Parento Inc, London
MUSTARD SEED—400 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, London
440 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Hamburg
220 bgs, C Gulden, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—1,468 bgs, Avonmouth
NAPHTHENIC ACID—1,036 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHOL—1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NICKEL FORMATE—400 bgs, Archer-Daniels Midland Co, Rotterdam
SULFATE—50 cks, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
25 cks, Chase National Bank, Antwerp
67 bbls, Chas Page & Co, Gothenburg
50 cks, Antwerp
NUTMEG—650 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Grenada
600 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Grenada
200 bgs, A G Dunn, Grenada
200 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Grenada
250 bgs, John Holt & Co, Grenada
28 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
42 bls, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
48 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
27 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
56 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
74 bgs, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—197 bgs, London
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—22 dms, Bank of London & S A, Rio de Janeiro
82 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Rie de Janeiro
OLEIN—1 bbl, Standard Products Corp, Hamburg
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, C Pappas Co, Piraeus
100 dms, Musolino Lo Conte Co, Piraeus
25 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Piraeus
52 dms, Union Olive Oil Co, Piraeus
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OREGANO—20 bls, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
PALMKERNEL OIL—65 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
8 crts, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—4,000 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
500 bls, Lindfors Chemical Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
750 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Hamburg
1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
3,398 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—71 bgs, Vera Cruz
RED—560 bgs, Iskenderun
300 bgs, Agazaryan & Co, Iskenderun
200 bgs, M S Cowen, Kobe
60 bgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Kobe
50 bgs, Van Norden & Co, London
100 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
WHITE—184 bgs, Rotterdam
90 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Rotterdam
87 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—400,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
167,692 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
PIMENTO—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
PLASTER OF PARIS—150 bgs, Smith & Nephew Inc, Liverpool
POLLACKLIVER OIL—115 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
100 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
100 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
100 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
POLYSTYRENE—12 bgs, Union Carbide International Co, Rouen
POLYVINYL ACETATE—44 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
POPPY SEED—140 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
METABISULFITE—100 bbls, Reifenberg Brewers Supplies, Havre
OCTOMETAPHOSPHATE—27 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
PROCAINAMIDE HYDROCHLORIDE—1 cs, American Roland Corp, LiLverpool
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,914 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—36 bgs, Meer Corp, Calcutta
QUINIDINE SULFATE—9 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
SALICYL AZO SULFAPYRIDINE—20 dms, Pharmacia Lab, Gothenburg
SASSAFRAS OIL—3 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
10 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
5 dms, George Lueders & Co, Keelung
SEEDLAC—500 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
1,500 bgs, Manirose Corp, Calcuta
300 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
600 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
500 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, P N Rowe, Calcutta
220 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, United Shellac Corp, Calcutta
84 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
SELENIUM MONOCHLORIDE—1 cs, Bios Lab, London
SERPENTINA ROOT—56 bgs, Merck & Co, Puetro Barrios
SESAME SEED—1,334 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Cutuco
300 bgs, National City Bank, Cristobal
150 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Cristobal
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Cristobal
336 bgs, Puetro Barrios
560 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Puerto Barrios
HULLED — 100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
500 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
164 bgs, Archibald & Kendall,, Corinto
307 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Chase National Bank, Yokohama
SHELLAC—936 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
250 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
375 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
150 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, London
SILVER NITRATE CRYSTALS—1 cs, Max Van Pels, Corinto
SODIUM CYANIDE—350 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SPERMACETI WAX—100 ctns, Glasgow
STARCH—100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
STEARYL ALCOHOL—100 bgs, Croda Inc, Liverpool
STRYCHNINE ALKALOID POWDER—2 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, London
TARTAR—231 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Bordeaux
THALLIUM SULFATE—6 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—2 dms, Meer Corp, La Libertad
TRAGACANTH GUM—176 bgs, Rotterdam
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNG OIL—453 tons, Buenos Aires
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—1,200 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
UREA—273 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
VALONIA EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Port Iero
VANILLA BEANS—25 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tamatave
23 cs, E L Oppenheimer, Tamatave
153 cs, Seas Shipping Co, Antalaha
16 cs, Otto Cerdau, Vera Cruz
VITAMINS—6 cs, N American Philips Co, Rotterdam
VITAMIN B — 10 cs, National City Bank, Yokohama
WHITING—800 bgs, Sterling Drug Inc, London
3,000 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—5 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
ZINC SULFIDE—800 bgs, C J Osborn, Rotterdam

Baltimore

PEATMOSS—1,300 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen

Los Angeles

ANNATO SEED—62 bgs, Citizens National Trust & Savings Bank, Callao
BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Alexandria
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
CASEIN—600 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—385 bls,, Fidelity Trading Co, Rotterdam
160 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
CINNAMON QUILLS—10 bls, W R Grace & Co, Colombo
COPRA—500 long tons, Jolo
500 long tons, Cargill Inc, Jolo
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
6,720 bgs, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
MEAL—35,840 bgs, Suva
EARTH COLOR—100 casks, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
2,527 bgs, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
LOCUST BEAN GUM—18 bgs, Marvin S Flowerman, Genoa
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
MOLASSES—1,720 long tons, National Molasses Co, Mazatlan
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—40 bgs, Mincing Trdg Corp, Kobe
RED—160 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
PEATMOSS—1,200 bgs, H V Nootbaar & Co, Rotterdam
750 bls, Van Waters & Rogers, Rotterdam
500 bls, Gelico Inc, Bremen
1,400 bls, H V Nootbaar & Co, Bremen
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Universal Foreign Service Co, Yokohama
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—492 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Bangkok
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
170 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
56 bgs, Calz American Co, Singapore
1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Siam
1,670 bgs, American Key Products Co, Bangkok
4,000 bgs, C M C Chemicals, London

Norfolk

PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—400 bgs, Beira
BONEMEAL—9,783 bgs, Ralli Bros, Karachi
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Quaker City Products, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Glasgow
EPSOM SALT—700 bgs, Vandergrift Co, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—652 bgs, Chimbote
FUEL OIL—109,738 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
GYPSUM—5,836 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Deep Brook
LEATHERMEAL—400 bgs, National City Bank, Antwerp
LICORICE ROOT—7,967 bls, Izmir
1,329 bls, Iskenderun
MAGNESITE—5,000 bgs, First National Cincinnati, Split
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—300 bgs, Keer Maurer, London
NAPHTHALENE—2,221 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Gdynia
556 bgs, Antwerp
2,709 bgs, Amsterdam
1,666 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
3,195 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
300 bls, Halfmoon Manufacturing & Trading Co, Rotterdam
600 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—937,631 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
116,576 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
110,405 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
387,859 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
119,225 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
205,124 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
131,287 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
195,908 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
218,805 bbls, The Texas Co, Ras Tanura
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, Quaker City Products, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM NITRATE—350 bgs, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—536 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
VALONIA EXTRACT—700 bgs, Port Iero
VANILLA BEANS—104 cs, Camax Co, Vera Cruz
WHITING—4,800 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

San Francisco

ANISE SEED—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Salina Cruz
BONEMEAL—1,935 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Ziel & Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, McClintock Stern, Rotterdam
50 bgs, R C Pauli & Sons, Rotterdam
CASSIA—317 bls, Fidelity Trading Co, Rotterdam
COPRA CAKE—2,000 bgs, Van Waters & Roger, Cebu
6,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
1,904 bgs, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, Wm E Martin, Rotterdam
EARTH COLOR—50 cks, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
100 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
30 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—2,223 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
1,087 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Chimbote
5,520 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Chimbote
100 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
NICKEL SULFATE—90 bgs, Bremen
NUTMEG—150 bgs, Wheeler & Miller, Port of Spain
42 bgs, Catz American Co, Singapore
67 bgs, Rotterdam
ORIGANUM—109 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Salina Cruz
PEPPER, BLACK—120 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Salina Cruz
80 bgs, D Bacht & Co, Alleppey
43 bgs, Cochin
100 bgs, Alleppey
RED—50 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
100 bgs, Kiyoshi Hirasaki, Kobe
WHITE—35 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
28 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—100 bgs, H J Boutin, Gothenburg
SODIUM GLUTAMATE, MONO—100 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
TANKAGE—27 tons, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
445 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Singapore
1,670 bgs, American Key Products, Kohsichong
VARNISH GUMS—140 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Manila
WHITING—2,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

Chemical Operations in '53

—Continued from page 3

$111,311,000 in wages for 55,996,000 man-hours; (1952), $729,858,000 added value; 28,200 workers; $102,738,000 in wages for 56,846,000 man-hours.

Paints and allied products — (1953), $815,654,000 added value; 44,470 workers; $174,550,000 in wages for 91,439,000 man-hours; (1952), $732,948,000 added value; 43,839 workers; $163,902,000 in wages for 91,648,000 man-hours.

Gum and wood chemicals—(1953), $66,365,000 added value; 7,077 workers; $21,975,000 in wages for 14,449,000 man-hours; (1952), $47,533,000 added value; 5,764 workers; $18,429,000 in wages for 11,214,000 man-hours.

Fertilizers—(1953), $284,131,000 added value; 26,655 workers; $80,525,000 in wages for 56,307,000 man-hours; (1952), $249,143,000 added value; 28,169 workers; $76,990,000 in wages for 59,087,000 man-hours.

Vegetable and animal oils—(1953), $370,203,000 added value; 31,861 workers; $106,334,000 in wages for 76,530,000 man-hours; (1952), $323,033,000 added value; 33,036 workers; $106,904,000 in wages for 81,907,000 man-hours.

Miscellaneous chemical products—(1953), $1,120,913,000 added value; 55,810 workers; $196,920,000 in wages for 113,238,000 man-hours; (1952), $1,072,514,000 added value; 59,450 workers; $195,315,000 in wages for 124,001,000 man-hours.

Standard Aromatics Names Agent

Standard Aromatics, Inc., New York, has appointed Canadian Bronze Powder Works, Ltd., Montreal, its representative in Canada. Standard Aromatics indicated that the opening of a Canadian agency was made necessary by the expansion of the firm and by the acceptance of many of its fragrances by American companies having Canadian manufacturing affiliates.

American Alcolac Consultant

Dr. Donald Price, noted authority on synthetic detergents, has been named a consultant in the cleaning field to American Alcolac Corporation. Dr. Price, prior to becoming a consultant, was for nearly ten years technical director of Oakite Products, Inc. Before that he was connected with Interchemical Corporation and was technical director of National Oil Products Company, now Nopco Chemical Company. He is the author of *Detergents, What They Are and What They Do* and of more than twenty-five original research and technical papers.

ICI Introduces New Range Of Textile Printing Dyestuffs

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, has introduced the first four members of a new range of textile printing dyestuffs—"Alcian" blue 8GX, "Alcian" yellow GX and "Alcian" greens 3BX and 2GX. The "Alcian" X dyestuffs are a development from monastral fast blue, an extremely fast blue pigment discovered by ICI laboratories in 1935.

Attempts to make soluble derivatives of monastral fast blue suitable for textile dyeing were sucessful in 1947, when ICI introduced "Alcian" blue 8G, a turquoise blue dye specially applicable to textile printing. The new "Alcian" blue 8GX is said to be an improved brand of "Alcian" blue 8G.

Chemistry Talks Will Begin March 4 at Western Reserve

Western Reserve University has announced a series of lectures on the topic, "Active Intermediates in Organic Chemical Reactions" to begin March 4 as the second part of its annual "Frontiers in Chemistry" series. The opening lecture will be entitled "Chemistry of Free Radicals" and will be delivered by M. S. Kharasch, professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago.

John D. Roberts, professor of organic chemistry at the California Institute of Technology, will talk on "Rearrangements in Carbonium Ion Reactions of Aliphatic and Alicyclic Compounds," on March 18. "Aromatic Complexes as Intermediates in Substitution Reactions" will be discussed on April 15 by Herbert C. Brown, professor of chemistry at Purdue University.

Saul Winstein, professor of chemistry at the University of California at Los Angeles, will present "Formation and Behavior of Intermediates from Neighboring Group Participation" on April 29. The concluding lecture in the series will be entitled "Reaction Mechanisms Involving Elmental Sulfur" and will be presented May 6 by Paul D. Bartlett, professor of chemistry at Harvard University.

The admission charge to the group of five lectures is $15. No tickets for individual lectures will be sold. A question and discussion period will follow each lecture. The university is currently running a series of lectures on "Radiation Chemistry."

Nopco Agricultural Dep't Appoints Field Sales Mgr.

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has appointed Robert T. Whelan field sales manager for the agricultural department. In his new post, Mr. Whelan will have supervision of sales representatives of the department in states east of the Rocky Mountains. He will continue to make his headquarters at the company's home office in Harrison.

Mr. Whelan has been with Nopco since 1936, and has been a member of the agricultural department for the past nine years. His first assignment was as district sales manager for the northeast district. He later became regional sales manager for the combined northeast and southeast districts. The agricultural department, part of Nopco's vitamin division, manufactures and sells vitamin supplements for animal and poultry feeds.

Pfizer Reports Promotion Of Drs. Celmer and Regna

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has announced the promotion of Dr. W. D. Celmer to the position of research supervisor and the advancement of Dr. Peter P. Regna to the post of technical assistant to the director of the department.

Dr. Celmer has been with Pfizer since 1950 as a research chemist. Dr. Regna has been with the company since 1935. He was a group head before his latest promotion.

Prentiss Drug Names Agent

Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, New York, has appointed Frank E. Dempsey & Co., as Canadian distributor for its complete line of insecticides, rodenticides and botanicals. Head office of the Dempsey company is located at 133 Douglas drive, Toronto 5, Ontario, and a branch is maintained at 1015 Atwater avenue, Montreal 25, Quebec.

Elect Barney Colonial Life Director

Lawrence D. Barney, president and a director of Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has been elected a director of the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America. Mr. Barney is also on the boards of the Fidelity Union Trust Company, Union Bag & Paper Corporation and the National Vitamin Corporation.

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n-BUTYL DIETHYL MALONATE
ETHYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
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ETHYL-1-METHYLPROPYL-DIETHYL MALONATE
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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

The sole price change in essential oils last week was a 50 cent advance in the price of California lemon oil. The essential oils market, on the whole, exhibited a bullish trend, it was noted. The citrus oils group reflected trade optimism. The approach of warm weather was expected to precede increased consumer interest in orange, lemon and lime oils. Announcement was made last week by a leading distributor of California orange oil that contracts could be written at current spot prices. Supplies of orange oil were estimated to be sufficient to meet consumer needs through the Summer. Lime oil prices have been firming to a slight degree particularly at origin, it was said. The mint oils appear to be destined to continue at firm levels. Both peppermint and spearmint oil prices have held steady for several weeks. The relative shortness in the supply of high test peppermint oil was expected to have a bullish influence on the entire market in the immediate future. Spearmint oil has been enjoying a steady inquiry, a fact which was attributed, in some degree, to the considerable price differential between it and peppermint oil.

The relaxation of tension in the Formosa area has temporarily relieved the urgency of consumers in buying oils originating from that area. In particular, citronella oil has been moving at firm price levels in recent weeks and was expected to hold in the immediate future. Formosa has constituted the largest source of production for this oil and its loss would be a considerable blow to customers here, it was emphasized, since the oil is valued not only as an essential oil but also as a starting point in the manufacture of several aromatic chemicals.

The market in seeds and spices last week, was quiet for the most part. The only price changes noted were an across the board cut of ½ cent in all qualities of Batavia cassia and a similar reduction in poppy seed. Jamaica pimento was reported to be holding at firm levels although there was some price shading reported in the Mexican material. Mace and nutmeg were unchanged and easy while ginger of all qualities continued very firm and tight. The first of the new Jamaica crop was expected to be available in the near future, according to reports heard in some segments of the trade.

Price Trends

Advanced
Oil, lemon, Calif., 50c. per lb.

Reduced
Cassia, Batavia, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 26, 1954
135.94	135.89	136.01	146.01

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—The current market ranged from $2.35 to $3.50 per pound on this oil. According to the Department of Commerce, the importation of this oil appears to have declined with 27,494 pounds reported to have been imported during the first nine months of 1954 compared to an annual total of 82,576 pounds in 1953. During 1952, 72,893 pounds were imported against 61,592 pound in 1951 and 101,690 pounds in 1950.

Anise—According to the Department of Commerce, there was no anise oil brought into this country during the period January/September, 1954. During 1953, imports amounted to 35,243 pounds and 26,166 pounds arrived in 1952. as against 90,372 in 1951 and 246,802 in 1950. With the importation of anise oil at a standstill, spot supplies continue to dwindle. The current market price ranged from $3.50 to $5 on this item. There has been an increased effort to find substitute materials for this oil where practical since it appears very likely that the current government ban on the importation of this oil will continue for some time.

Bay—The spot market was reported firm. Shipping prices were said to be advancing at origin and it was expected that the market would continue strong.

Bergamot—The spot market continued easy. Consumer interest was reported to be fair, on the whole. Prices were reported to be shaded in some quarters. The current market ranged from $9.75 to $12 per pound.

Cassia—There were no stocks of the natural oil available. During the period January/September, 1954, no imports of cassia oil were reported by the Department of Commerce. Reported imports in 1953 amounted to 10,375 pounds and in 1952, 24,380 pounds arrived in the United States. Previous imports were 191,978 pounds in 1951 and 86,738 pounds in 1950. Consumers were reportedly relying to a considerable extent upon artificial oils as substitutes, in formulae calling for the natural oil.

Cedarwood—There has been little easing in the demand for this item. Supplies continue very tight while prices ranged from $1 to $1.65 per pound.

Citronella—The spot market was firm with prices holding at steady levels, for the most part. The easing of tension over Formosa was credited with exerting an unctious effect upon the spot market here.

Shippers on Formosa have been shipping quantities of citronella oil on consignment to the United States during 1954, particularly when reductions in the government floor price were anticipated. Although stocks on consignment were rather heavy, the majority of the lots have either been sold to users or are in the hands of dealers, leaving only a small number of free lots available on the New York spot market. The material which is available for sale is being held in anticipation of a possible rise in prices in a market which is already rather firm.

Some recent statistics on the quantities of citronella oil shipped to the United States market during the first nine months of last year indicate that such shipments are slightly smaller than in 1953 with the exception of an increase from Indonesia (Java). Shipments from Formosa from January to September totaled 1,343,606 pounds while further estimates of shipments during the last quarter of 1954 will have added 450,000 pounds to the amount from Formosa and about 130,000 pounds to the quantity reported brought in from Guatemala and Java.

Lemon—California lemon oil was advanced 50c. per pound last week in a move which reflected confidence in the trade that consumer demand was on the upswing and presaged higher consumer in the months to come. The advance was not overly surprising since consumption of lemon oil and the citrus oils as a whole, is stepped up substantially during the warm weather months.

Orange—The outlook for the coming six month period was for continued availability of orange oil at prices near those existing at the present time. The market will probably recover to some degree when consumer demand begins to make itself felt in the near future.

Peppermint—The market continued quite firm and was expected to remain steady in the immediate future. Supplies were generally adequate to meet consumer needs. Any significant jump in demand would quite likely result in higher prices, it was said.

Rose—According to the Department of Commerce, during 1952 16,836 ounces of rose oil were imported and in 1953 a total of 22,284 ounces arrived in this country. There was a further increase in 1954 with 71,063 ounces being received during the period January-September. Although there has been a decided increase in imports, the quantity is far from the total imports reported during the years 1950-1951. To augment the supply of the natural, substitutes are being offered by some essential oil houses.

Spearmint—The market was steady and unchanged. Prices ranged from $4 to $5.50, depending upon quality and seller's ideas.

Miscellaneous

Cardamom Seed—The spot market was reported quiet and unchanged. India continues to export most of the world cardamom. The average annual output is estimated at 1,800 long tons, of which about 60 percent is from Travancore-Cochin and 20 percent from Mysore State. This figure has fluctuated in recent years; the 1953-54 crop of about 1,300 long tons was coisidered very poor. Prospects for 1954-55 are for a normal crop of about 2,000 long tons, it was reported.

Prewar, exports of cardamom from India averaged 660 long tons a year, valued at 3,200,000 rupees. Since the war, exports have risen and in 1952 reached a total of 924 long tons valued at 17,900,000

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

rupees. However, the following year brought a decline to 860 long tons worth 11,800,000 rupees. Approximately 40 percent of India's domestic production is exported; the principal varieties are Alleppey green and Coorg green, with smaller quantities of white or bleached cardamom and cardamom seeds.

Cassia—The spot market eased off ½c. on all qualities, reflecting the relative dullness in consumer interest. Shipping prices were reported to be generally firm although occasional lots could be had at good prices, it was said. The current market had Batavia cuttings at 17c., shortstick, cracked, at 18c. and longstick, cracked, 19c. to 19½c.

Cloves—Cloves were reported to be quiet, on spot, with stocks at generally satisfactory levels. Madagascar cloves were quoted at 54c. while Zanzibar quality was 52c. Clove production during the 1954-55 crop year in Zanzibar and Pemba has been estimated at 5,500 tons, down considerably from 1953-54's 20,019 tons. Large year-to-year fluctuations in volume are characteristic of East African clove production. The trees appear to require some time to recover from the effects of a large crop and from the accompanying branch-breakage during the harvest. The Zanzibar Department of Agriculture was reportedly stressing the need for care in harvesting operations and, in an attempt to meet the long-term problem of tree-ageing, is encouraging the planting of seedling trees.

The trade expects another good sales year and points out that the supply situation is healthy, with present world stocks representing approximately one year's needs.

Ginger—The spot market was firm and unchanged. Reports were heard to the effect that the first new crop Jamaica ginger will be out this month. The spot market currently had Sierra Leone and Nigerian splits at 33c. and 28c., respectively. Jamaican ginger No. 2 and No. 3 was quoted at 45c. for the former and 45c., for the latter.

Mace—The spot market held at $1.40 for both the West and East Indian varie-

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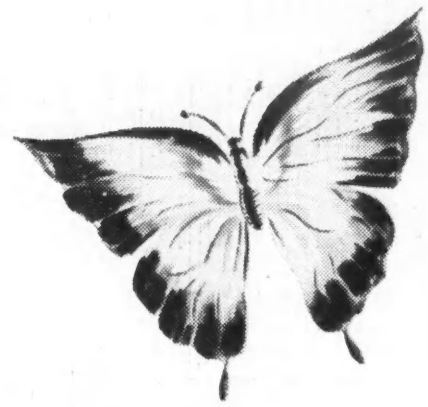
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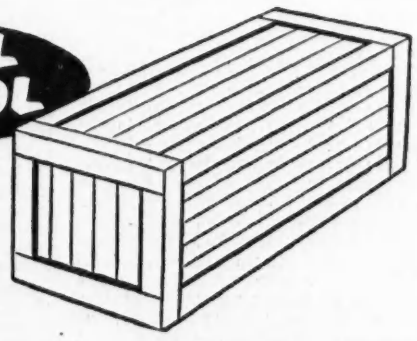
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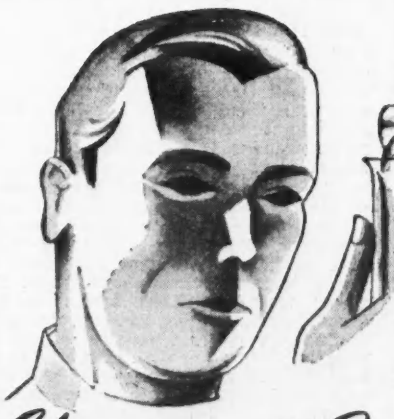
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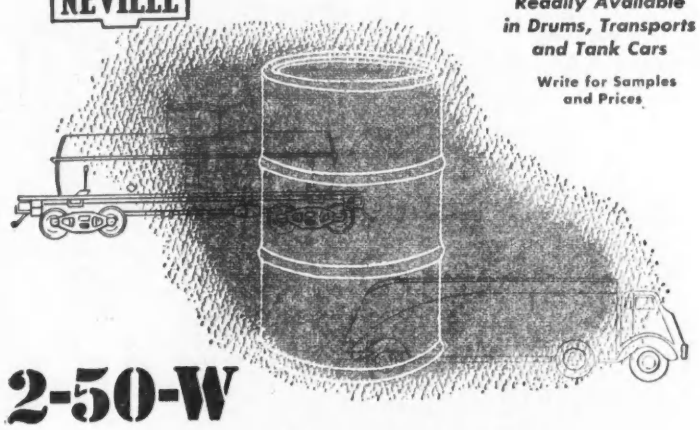

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Protective Coatings Materials

Many consumers of dioctyl phthalate have been galvanized into action by the current tightness of phthalic anhydride, and have begun to extend their inventories. Producers of DOP felt the effect in the form of increased buying pressure and found their production moving exceptionally well. The tightness in supplies was felt to be a temporary sitation and was expected to be considerably eased within the next thirty to sixty days. Prices for DOP and for other phthalic plasticizers were firmly maintained. Demand for dioctyl adipate has shown a little improvement. The increase has not been tremendous, but has amounted to a gain over the buying levels of past seasons.

Pigment demand continued at a good pace. The most active consumers were found to be in the floor tile, printing ink, and plastics industries. As yet, the paint industry has remained relatively quiet in making its demands felt. However, a sizable pickup from this direction was expected next month, when buying for spring paint sales would enter the most active phase. Prices for pigments were steady. Supplies were considered adequate with the exception of selenium-containing materials. Sales of cobalt oxide over the past three months have held up quite well. The lead and zinc pigments markets featured stable price schedules following a week of unchanged quotations for the metals.

Alkyd resins moved to a fairly good demand. No shortages were in evidence. Prices for polyvinyl acetate emulsions were reduced by a major producer, as a result of increased volume and improvements in manufacturing operations. Consumption in adhesives and in textile finishes was reported quite good.

Natural gum resins were firmer. The DAB and MA grades of manila copal and Siam dammar were advanced in price. Suppliers in this country found it difficult to obtain sufficient amounts of the more popular grades. In spite of the steadily rising market, however, most consumers were reportedly not contracting for their needs, but were buying in a piecemeal fashion. Advance reports that the coming Bysaki shellac crop would be a good one exerted a slight easing action for the more distant positions. Current quotations, however, held quite firm. The easier trend on forward quotations was considered a step in the right direction. However, estimates of the coming crop were still indefinite.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Price quotations of 29c. per pound in carlot quantities and 30½c. in l.c.l. quantities remained in effect over the past week. No changes were expected in the coming weeks, as current market conditions all worked toward a stable price situation. Demand was rated as just about average for the period.

Blue, Alkali—Demand from the printing ink industry held up quite well over the past week. Producers have encountered a good consumer demand over the past several weeks, and reported a good deal of satisfaction with the current market situation. The price of $2.10 per pound for dry alkali blue in quantities of 250-pound lots and more was felt to be quite firm. Blue toner was steady at a price of $1.20 per pound in shipments of 125-pound barrels. January's sales were generally felt to have hit a good level, and February so far appeared to be holding up satisfactorily.

Cobalt Oxide—Sales for the past three months have held up well, producers stated. Comparing sales figures for this period, it was reported that demand has shown a definite improvement, making the outlook at the present quite encouraging. No shortage of cobalt has been felt in the past months and the market was well supplied with cobalt-related pigments. A quotation of $1.96 per pound was in force for black pigment of 72½ percent to 73½ percent cobalt content. The 70 percent to 71 percent material was firm at a price of $1.90 per pound.

Iron Blues—Prices remained steady at previously established quotations. Producers saw no changes shaping up at the present. Like most large-volume pigments, iron blues have recently experienced a good demand and the market was considered in satisfactory condition. Sources handling the imported material reported an active consumer interest.

Iron Oxides—Material was in good supply and there was no difficulty in filling market needs. At the same time, consumers have shown no hesitancy in reordering. Prices were considered quite firm, with no forces seen in operation leading toward any changes.

Lead Pigments—This market featured steady price listings all along the line, following from the firm and unchanged price situation for the metal. Demand was rated as routine by informed sources, and shipping schedules were easily met by most producers. Quotations for lead orthosilicate gel, marketed as a vinyl stabilizer, ranged from 29¾c. to 34¼c. per pound, with the quantity of lead oxide ranging from 50 to 60 percent. The bulk of buying from the paint trade for spring sales had not yet been encountered in the market, it was stated, but was expected to develop in a matter of weeks.

Titanium Pigments—Price schedules for titanium dioxide were firmly held as previously listed. Demand has been running quite steady over the past weeks, but was expected to show an upswing during the coming month. Production was ample for undelayed filling of consumers' orders.

Zinc Pigments—Prices for all zinc pigments remained steady over the past week. The unchanged situation in the market for the metal was held accountable for the stability of related materials. Dust was quoted at a carlot price of 14¾c. per pound. Naphthenate quotations ranged from 24½c. to 30c. per pound, depending upon the percentage of zinc, and were considered firm at this level. Demand for zinc yellows and for basic zinc chromate were reported to be quite good over the past several weeks. Supplies of zinc pigments were at satisfactory levels, it was stated in the industry.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—A fairly good demand has been encountered in the producing industry, it was reported, with no shortages currently in evidence. The makers expected a good showing for the current quarter, based on the start made thus far. Consumption for industrial finishes has been quite good, and in some instances, has exceeded earlier estimates.

Ester Gums—Synthetic ester gums of the gum-rosin type were firm at a range extending from 15½ cents per pound. Any changes in price were expected to be upward, in view of the firm and advancing cost of raw materials. The wood-rosin type was quoted from 15 cents per pound.

Maleics—Demand has picked up in the past sixty days, according to some producers. At present levels, consumption was rated as satisfactory by most in the market. Use in glues and in other outlets, notably paint and varnish, was as good as most had expected.

Melamines—The market for melamines continued quite steady. Production was ample to fill consumers' needs, but at the same time, there was no difficulty in moving output. A continued undisturbed growth trend was expected by observers in the industry.

Polyvinyl Acetate—Prices for polyvinyl acetate emulsions were lowered 1½ cents per pound by a major producer during the past week. The reduction was made possible by increased volume and improvements in manufacturing operations, the maker reported. Consumption in adhesives, textile finishes and in greaseproof coatings for paper were reported to be running along quite well. Demand as an ingredient in water base paints was also considered satisfactory, in volume, for the period.

Urea-Formaldehydes—Makers of these materials reported a good demand, which was filled from current production with-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

Gum, copal, Manila, DBB, 1c. per lb.
MA, 2c. per lb.
Dammar, Siam, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 26, 1954
97.13	97.13	97.11	93.78

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

out obvious difficulty. Consumption was said to have held quite steady over the past sixty days. Quotations of major suppliers were unchanged.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—The current tightness in supplies of phthalic anhydride was reflected in the market for plasticizers, where related materials were experiencing a more stimulated buying interest on the part of users. Prices were steady and firm over the past week.

Dioctyl Adipate—A little improvement in demand for this material has been noted among producers, it was reported last week. The increase has not been anything tremendous, however, it was pointed out, but has been limited to a small gain over buying levels of past seasons.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Many consumers of DOP have been galvanized into action by the current tightness of phthalic anhydride, it was reported in the industry, and have begun to extend their inventories. Most producers of DOP have felt the increased buying pressure and have built up a backlog of orders as a result. The tightness in supplies, however, was felt to be a temporary situation, and would be greatly eased within the next thirty to sixty days. Price schedules were firmly maintained.

Sebacates—Material has moved along at a steady rate throughout the month, according to producers' statements. The rate of consumption has proved about average for the season. Most makers appeared fairly well satisfied with market activity, although most felt that the sebacates in general had dropped into a fairly steady and routine groove and that there would be little or no sudden upswing in usage.

Fillers and Inerts

Clay—Domestic production of ball and China clay has been adequate to fill demand., Quotations previously effected remained unchanged over the past week. Imported China clay encountered a good demand from paper mills. This outlet was reported taking heavy supplies, especially in bulk quantities. Quotations for imported material have made no change for an extended period.

Gypsum—Domestic mine production of crude gypsum during the third quarter of 1954 was 2,380,638 short tons, 8 percent more than in the third quarter of 1953, according to figures released by the Bureau of Mines. Imports during the third quarter of 1954 totaled 1,139,991 short tons, 4 percent less than in the third quarter of 1953. The total available supply of crude gypsum in the July-September period was 3,520,629 short tons, a gain of 4 percent over the corresponding quarter of 1953.

Natural Resins

Copal Gums—The DBB and MA grades of manila copals advanced during the past week, due to a continued tightness in material. DBB moved up 1 cent per pound to reach a range of 32 cents to 34 cents per pound, and MA advanced 2 cents per pound, putting this grade at a range of 24 cents to 26 cents per pound. Suppliers in this country found it difficult to obtain an adequate amount of the more popular grades. Buying has been active, but appeared to be on a hand to mouth basis, rather than for inventory building.

Dammar Gums—Singapore grades of dammar, particularly No. 1, continued to show a great deal of strength and remained in tight supply. Buying on the part of consumers in other countries remained one of the chief causes of the shortness of supplies. Singapore No. 1 was quoted in a range of from 43 cents to 45 cents per pound. Siam was listed at 37 cents. In spite of the steadily rising market, most consumers were reportedly not contracting for their needs, but were buying in a piecemeal fashion.

Shellac—Advance reports that the coming Bysaki crop would be a good one exerted a slight easing action in the market. These crop estimates were being discounted now in the more distant positions, specifically April-May and May-June. At the present, however, prices held firmly at existing levels. The easier trend on forward quotations was considered a step in the right direction by dealers in this country. However, because of the amount of time before the arrival of the crop, all estimates were indefinite and might have to be revised later, it was noted. Buying demand at the present was said to be fairly good.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Prices for Argentine material, delivered, duty paid, ranged from 23c. to 23½c. per pound over the past week. The market tone was a trifle weaker, as some consumers held off with purchases while waiting to learn what developments would result from France's entry in the market next month. Estimates of the French production have indicated that it would be of satisfactory quantity, but a great deal still depended on such factors as the weather between the end of February and the start of production at the middle or end of March. In the meantime, holders in the Argentine were without competition.

Production of casein in Argentina during January has been estimated at 3,000 metric tons by an informed source. During the first three months of 1955 production will reach the 8,000-ton mark, the same source estimated. Reports of drought conditions have been received from the Buenos Aires province and in the west and south, but in the main diary section, the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba, the weather has been reported quite good and the pastures are said to be in satisfactory condition.

Naval Stores

Gum naval stores production at central stills during January totaled 4,960 barrels

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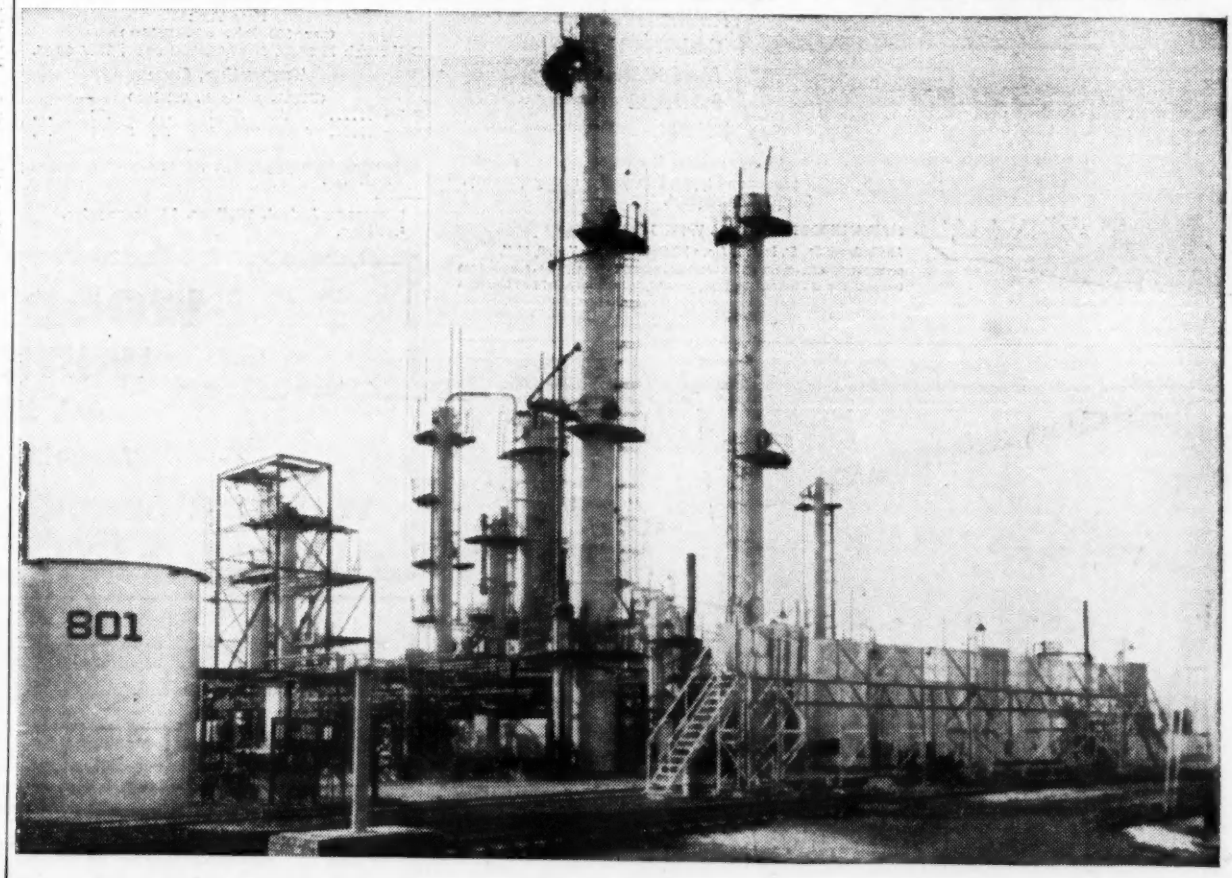

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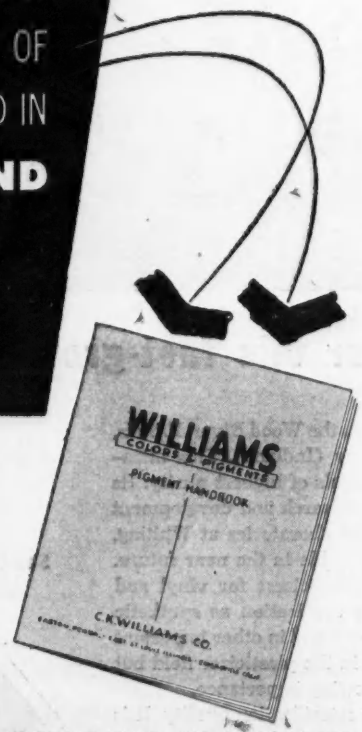

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of turpentine and 17,700 drums of rosin, according to the Department of Agriculture. This brought production for the season through January 31 to 166,500 barrels of turpentine and 499,520 drums of rosin, about the same as to date last season. During January 850 barrels of crude sulfate turpentine were burned or dumped at plants, the department stated. Steam distilled rosin production was reported at 118,260 drums. Commodity Credit Corporation holdings on January 31 accounted for 57,470 barrels of gum turpentine out of the 76,060 barrels at all locations covered by this report, while CCC held 672,120 drums of the total stocks of 723,360 drums of gum rosin, it was reported.

Exports of turpentine from April 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, came to 41,260 barrels, the Agriculture Department reported. This compares with 27,220 barrels for the same period in 1953. Exports of rosin from April 1, 1954, to December 31, 1954, totaled 164,740 drums as compared to a figure of 92,160 drums in the same period of 1943.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Feb.18	Mon. Feb.21	Tues. Feb.22‡	Wed. Feb.23	Thur. Feb.24
Drums—					
F		...	...	...	$8.00
K	$8.20	...	...	...	...
M	8.10	...	...	...	...
N	8.20	...	...	...	...
WG	8.39§	...	...	...	8.25
WW	8.40§	$8.35	...	...	8.40
Bags—					
K	8.02	...	...	$8.32	...
M	8.00	...	...	7.97	...
WG	...	...	...	8.35	...
WW	...	...	...	8.65	...

Tankcars (for week ended February 19)—
K, $7.91½; M, $7.80; N, $8.25; WG, $8.375.

Sales, USDA

438*	364*	...	859*	...

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
B through M $9.10, N $9.15, WG $9.20, WW $9.35.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.56	.5725	...	.56	...
Sales	4,000¶	12,000¶	...	8,000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62½c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price. ‡Holiday.

Trigg Trophy This Year Is Going to San Antonio

San Antonio, Tex., has been selected as the recipient of the Ernest T. Trigg Trophy, the top award in the National Cleanest Towns Contest, according to an announcement by Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Clean-Up, Paint-Up, Fix-Up Bureau. San Antonio also was judged first place winner in its population category of 100,000 to 500,000 residents.

Memphis, Tenn., a perennial leader in the campaign, again was awarded a special certificate as the only member of the grand national division, which includes cities which have won the grand national award of the Trigg Trophy three times. Memphis was cited for "continuous and distinguished achievement" in the field of community beautification.

Winning cities in other population classifications, as announced by Mr. Battley, are:—Philadelphia, Pa., over 1,000,000; Houston, Tex., 500,000 to 1,000,000; East Chicago, Ind., 50,000 to 100,000; Highland Park, Mich., 25,000 to 50,000; Los Alamos, N. Mex., 10,000 to 25,000; Negaunee, Mich., 5,000 to 10,000; and Chincoteague, Va., under 5,000.

Sun Has New Cement-Base Paint to Bar Water Seepage

Sun Chemical Corporation's A. C. Horn Division, Long Island City, N. Y., last week introduced "Waterfoil," a new ready-mixed cement-base paint designed to prevent water seepage. According to the company, the paint can be applied on a dry wall, resulting in a 40 percent saving in time and money.

Sun claims that "Waterfoil," unlike other cement-base paints, may be applied to a wet or dry wall without the need to saturate the surface with water before and after application. In addition, Sun reports that its tests have shown that "Waterfoil" is the most effective product for preventing the leakage of water through masonry or cinder block walls.

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ties. Stocks were said to be tightly held while demand was light.

Pepper—The arrival and prompt release of the Steel Maker furnished improved availability of spot goods, according to trade reports. Shipment levels followed the trend of spot prices but were maintained very close to the market. Indian shippers' interest to sell was largely confined to merchandise ready for prompt shipment. There wasn't an opportunity to buy later positions, such as May and June shipments at a discount, and in fact many offerings on these positions were higher than prompt shipment levels.

The second half of the year arrivals of pepper will be, in part, shipments of new-crop Sarawak and Lampong. India appears to be banking on the usual seasonal advance that occurs in market during July through September. This is a period which normally is too early for sizable arrivals of Sarawak and Lampong. It is also the season of good domestic demand which has provided the basis for speculative maneuvering in the past. However, the trade as a whole undoubtedly realized this also, and with the lower general level, monthly arrivals have been on the increase. This fact indicates a more general disposition to accumulate a reserve so as to be able to tide over the in-between crop period.

Pimento — The spot market was unchanged last week. Jamaica pimento appears to be holding its own while Mexican pimento prices could be shaded slightly on nearby positions, it was said.

Vanilla Beans — The spot market remained about the same. The market at origin was quite firm and there have been no new developments which might alter in any way the predictions which have been made repeatedly in trade quarters that, despite any slight decline in vanilla consumption resulting from high prices, world production should remain short of world consumption levels.

In speaking of Bourbon vanilla, it has to be taken into account that the majority of the plantations there were damaged by the cyclone in 1950 in addition to the fact that many plantations were abandoned due to the difficulty of selling vanilla in past years. The farmers who started to plant again the year of the cyclone are few. The following year a few plantations were started and since about one year in view of the high prices started to plant again and cleared out some old plantations which were not as yet dead. All of this permit a conclusion that the crop this coming year will not be very important since the new vanilla plantations will not start producing before four years. Next year the planations that were started in 1951 will start to produce a little and the following year production will certainly go up.

Goodrich-Gulf to Buy GR-S

Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., successful bidder for the Port Neches, Tex., synthetic rubber plant, has agreed to buy its prorata share of the GR-S rubber stocks on hand as of April 30. The rubber will be purchased at the current market price from the Federal Facilities Corporation and will be offered for resale at the acquired price. FCC will advise at a later date the volume and type of rubber to be bought.

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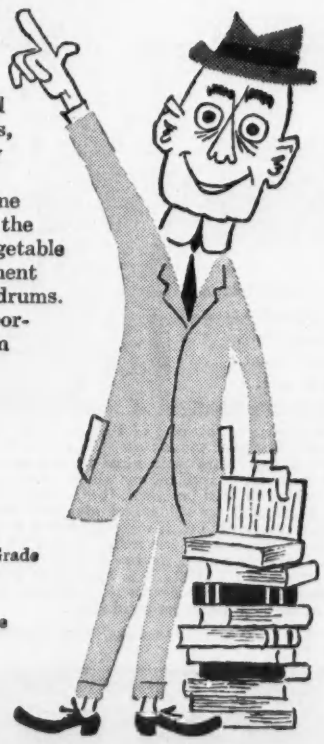
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was reported moderate and spotty last week. Edible oils were irregular, reflecting fluctuations in soybeans. Soybean oil was lower mid-week with beans which brought a good volume of buying for refiners account at the lower levels but the market closed steady. Cottonseed oil also became stronger due to increased demand for crude oil. Peanut oil was easier and fractionally lower. Buying interest for this oil continued to lag. Crude coconut oil was unsettled and lower, with the decline of copra.

Tallow and greases were dull and featureless. Export interest was inactive. Bleachable fancy, extra, special and edible tallow were reduced fractionally, while lower grades were unchanged. Domestic demand was restricted to limited quantities for actual needs, with soapers showing little interest at current quotations. Lack of export demand for edible animal fats was reflected in the weakness of oleo oil and oleo stearine which dropped fractionally.

Feed mixers continued to purchase oilmeals in a hand to mouth manner. Prices of meals were lower. Soybean meal declined $2 per ton and cottonseed meal, $1 per ton. Linseed meal demand was slow and market was merely nominal.

Trading in tung oil was affected by the offers of 14 tankcars of oil by CCC for domestic and export use on a competitive basis. Market was easier and lower for imported and domestic oil.

There was no improvement in quiet demand or other drying oils. Linseed oil was inactive and quotably unchanged.

Spot demand continued for vegetable waxes. Carnauba wax was unchanged and fairly steady for spot delivery. Crude beeswax was unchanged and firm. German montan continued in active demand, but holders of light stocks were not offering. Other grades of montan have been withdrawn.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Copra, $7.50 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Oleo, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
inedible, bleachable fancy, ½c. per lb.
extra, ⅜c. per lb.
special, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Feb. 26, 1954
112.28	113.22	115.20	102.85

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Good demand was reported for domestic grades against former orders. New business was light and spotty. No. 1 Brazilian was quoted at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Coconut—Trading was reported spotty. Crude oil was easy and sold 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific February-March. Tankcars were lower at 13½c. New York, prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude was sold at 13½c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was unchanged at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was more active last week. Price fluctuations were wide due to liberal liquidation which was absorbed by increased demand. Market remained on a steady basis, reflecting firm soybean oil and active trading in crude cottonseed oil March tenders amounted to 121 contracts and were readily stopped. Trade interests were buyers of March delivery. Demand for cash oil was reported improved. Refined salad oil was quoted at 16⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Crude oil was unsettled midweek, but stiffened on the purchase of 100 tankcars reported for speculative account. Prices rallied to 13⅛c. per pound, tankcars, southeast, with active trading at 13c. in the Valley. In Texas, prices ranged from 12⅝c. to 12¾c., as to location.

The Department of Agriculture announced it will support the 1955 cotton crop at 90 percent of parity or a minimum of 31.7 per pound. If the cotton parity is higher on August 1 (the beginning of the 1955 cotton year) the support price will be increased accordingly. The support rate for the 1954 crop was 31.58c. per pound, which also reflected 90 percent of parity.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 25 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	134	15.10	14.88	1500@15.08
May	99	15.23	15.01	15.06@15.09
July	83	15.18	15.00	15.05S
September	70	15.01	14.85	14.85S
October	44	14.90	14.75	14.81@14.83
December	19	14.91	14.75	14.81S
January	1	14.90	14.90	14.75@14.86

Total sales, 450 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil held 12⅞c. to 13c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. Valley, trading active. Cottonseed meal quoted $65 to $66 per ton, sacked Memphis; hulls, $14 per ton, bulk and $18 sacked, same basis.

Linseed—Consuming demand continued restricted to fill-in needs. Quotations were unchanged, but firm bids it was intimated could have shaded asking prices. Steady demand for oil was noted against former contracts. Raw oil was quoted at 12.6c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, February-March delivery and 12.8c. for April-June.

The sale of 2,519,686 pounds of off-specification raw linseed oil was reported at 8.12c. per pound by the Cincinnati CSS Commodity Office. The oil was stored in five tankcars at Carteret, N. J. Total offers received by the agency totaled about 17,000,000 pounds.

Minneapolis.—With exception of a few inquiries, interest in linseed oil was extremely dull last week, crushers said. Shipping specifications also were lighter. Prices, meanwhile, held steady at the recent advance. Warehouse basing price was 12.9c. a pound, raw basis, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Tankcars were steady at 12.6c. for prompt-March and at 12.8c. for April-May.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	5,100,000	3,460,000
Since Sept. 1	192,320,000	153,020,000

Flaxseed—Market was quiet, but steady. Prices were unchanged.

Minneapolis.—Bids on cash flaxseed wormed their way higher as offerings virtually dried up the past week. Spot and to-arrive bids moved to $3.34 a bushel, Minneapolis basis, from a low of $3.30 in the previous week. Only about 6 cars were booked in the spot cash market and 8 cars and 3,000 bushels in truckiots on a "to-arrive" basis. There were some wide price movement in the futures market, also. Arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts totaled 122 cars last week, compared to 114 cars the previous week and 58 cars a year ago.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week.	203,000	512,530	45,500	52,500
Since Sept. 1	19,168,850	14,258,400	4,266,500	2,883,450

Oiticica—This market was dull and featureless. Tankcars were nominal at 14½c. per pound, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 16c. to 16½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Firmness of primary markets was reflected locally and despite slow business prices were steady. Spanish oil was held at $2.35 to $2.45 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity and Tunisian, $2.20 to $2.25 per gallon, same basis. Export license for shipment from Tunisia will not be issued after March 1 according to trade sources. The Greek government has been buying olive oil to support producers.

Palm—Demand was light and spotty. Clarified was unchanged at 13c. per pound, drums, spot. Tankcars were quoted at 11½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Market was quiet and lower. Offers of crude were limited and quoted at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southeast. Refined oil was reduced to 21¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Buying interest was reported quiet. Tankcars were unchanged at 17c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery and 16½c., late March.

Soybean—Market was irregular, but closed steady and unchanged. Trading was fairly active. Crude was sold at 12¼c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, spot; 12c., March; 11⅞c., April-June and 11c. for October-December. Refined salad was

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

maintained at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exhange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended February 25 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	20	12.25	12.00	12.06@12.10
May	78	11.83	11.65	11.68S
July	30	11.60	11.40	11.46S
September	24	11.40	11.30	11.32@11.35
October	56	11.25	11.05	11.05S
December	44	11.07	10.96	10.96S

Total sales, 252 contracts.

Tung—Market was unsettled and fractionally lower as a result of sales of government owned oil by CCC at 22c. and 23c. per pound, tankcars depending upon location. CCC was reported to have sold two cars at 23c. per pound f.o.b. Chicago Heights and Amsterdam, N. Y. and one car at 22c Avondale, La., from its offering of 14 cars. Imported oil was easy and lower at 23c per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery and domestic oil at 22½c. f.o.b. mills. Drums were quoted at 24½c. to 25c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Market was quiet and merely nominal at about $100 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	.....	1,200,000
Previous week	.....	290,000
Corresponding week, 1954.	679,000	.....
Total this year	20,015,000	11,416,000
Corresponding period, 1954.	17,856,000	4,814,000

Cocoa Butter—Prices continued weak and lower, ranging from 75c. to 85c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Market was unsettled and lower. Shipments were quoted at $167.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Trading was reported slow, chiefly for small lots for actual needs. Export inquiry was lacking. Prices were unchanged. Yellow grease was steady at 7⅜c. to 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered as to seller. House was unchanged and nominal at 7¼c., brown, 6¼c. and choice white not all hog at 8½c., while all hog ranged from 8¾c. to 8⅞c., same basis.

Lard—Tone of the market was steadier and prices closed practically unchanged. Cash lard was quoted at 12⅝c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Extra was inactive and easier. Drums were lower at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was quiet and nominal at 11¼c. to 11½c. per pound, barrels, depending upon seller and quantity.

Tallow—Business was light and spotty. Export inquiry was inactive and domestic buying was confined to small lots. Bleachable fancy, extra, special and edible were off fractionally, while lower grades were unchanged. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 8c.; special, 7⅝c.; No. 1, 7½c. and edible, 10½c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Small lots were in demand for prompt needs. Light pressed was unchanged at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Trading in crude menhaden was quiet. Old crop was nominal at 9c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works and new crop at 8c., same basis.

Los Angeles.—The local crude oil market was quiet during the week. Supplies of crude tuna oil were extremely limited with no trading reported; some offerings were available at 6½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro; bid 6c. Resale crude sardine oil nominal at 9c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Canadian herring oil was firm, offered 9½c. per pound, f.o.b. Vancouver, Canadian funds.

Fatty Acids

Consumers continued to absorb sizable quantities against former contracts. New business was reported light, chiefly for prompt needs. Oleic, stearic and tallow acids were maintained at former levels, despite recent decline in tallow. Vegetable acids also were steady reflecting the scarcity and firmness of acidulated foots.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand continued slow. Prices were shaded in some quarters in order to get shipping instructions. Forty-one percent meal was offered at $65 per ton sacked Memphis; $71 North Alabama; $72 Georgia; $70 South Carolina mills for immediate through March shipment.

Linseed Meal—Trading continued slow. Prices unchanged and nominal.

Minneapolis. — Linseed meal prices ruled about steady as price-cutting appeared to be at an end, crushers said. Very little tonnage was sold, however. With the recent extraction plant explosion, about 400 tons of linseed meal output per day reduced the supply situation materially. Extracted linseed meal was quoted by crushers at $65 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Expeller meal, 34 percent protein, was quoted nominally at $70 a ton, bulk, but prices were shaded on firm bids.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	9,420,000	9,340,000
Since Sept. 1	362,100,000	363,730,000

Peanut Feed Meal—The production in the southeast was extremely small and most of the supplies were sold to local feeders. The nominal market was $80 per ton sacked for forty-five percent meal.

Soybean Meal—Market was unsettled and lower. Supplies were not burdensome but ample for the current demand. Some mills have curtailed operations in hopes of stiffening the market but buying interest continued slow. Meal forty-four percent unrestricted was offered at $65 per ton March and $63 April forward f.o.b. Decatur. Southeastern meal was available at $65 per ton bulk f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for immediate and March shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was reported light, but the market remained steady, with the firmness of crude. African crude was unchanged at 61c. to 62c. per pound, as to quantity. Refined grades also were maintained at former levels.

Carnauba—Buying interest lacked snap and was confined to refined grades. Trading in crude replacements was reported slow, despite reports that the Brazilian government was expected to set higher floor prices for fatty for future delivery. Crude grades were unchanged. No. 3 N. C. Ceara was quoted at 66c. to 69c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and Parnahyba 71c. to 73c., same basis. Refined grades were without change and steady.

Japan—Trading was quiet, with spot stocks unchanged at 46c. to 47c. per pound, as to quantity.

Montan—Scarcity of supplies made this market a nominal affair. First hands were unable to offer and out of the market. Holders of light stocks were not offering and business was reported at private terms. Consuming inquiry was active.

Ouricury—Trading was moderate, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices were steady ranging from 93c. to $1.03 per pound, depending upon quality and quantity.

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This completely revised and enlarged edition of an important reference book summarizes all the available information on the effects on man of the various solvents used in industry. The literature from which this volume was compiled is widely scattered in various books and scientific periodicals. The principal aim of the book is the avoidance of poisoning from the use of solvents. It is indispensable for industrial safety.
For hydrocarbons, chlorinated hydrocarbons, alcohols, ethers, esters, ketones, glycols and derivatives, amines and coal tar bases, nitro-compounds and miscellaneous solvents, the following information is listed: chemical and commercial names; structural formula; properties; manufacture; uses; vapor concentration in air; toxicity; toxic effects in animals; toxic effects in man; effects of mixtures of the solvent with others; symptoms; and treatment.
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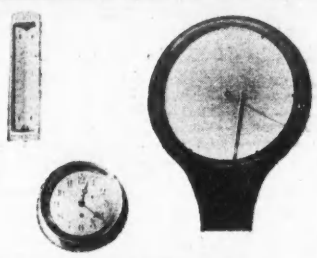

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Stock #4093/B40
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Karbate

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1—Struthers Wells, 274 sq. ft.
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2—40 gpm 120' head
2—50 gpm 24' head
7—60 gpm 60' head

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2—10 gpm 27' head
1—60 gpm 208' head
1—70 gpm 157' head
2—100 gpm 25' head
1—350 gpm 123' head

7—Duriron Centrifugal
4—2½"x1½"
3—1½"x1½"

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1—Colonial 316 SS 5,000 gal. 6'6" dia. x 20' long, 25# int.
4—Pfaudler 5,000 gal. glass lined 9' dia. x 9'6" long, 35# int.
1—Pfaudler 2300 gal. glass lined 78" dia. x 96", 50# int.
1—Pfaudler 1200 gal. glass lined 66" dia. x 72" high, 50# int.
1—Pfaudler 500 gal. glass lined 4' dia. x 5', 40# int.
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1—316 SS 7500 gal. Hopper 12'x6' with 5'6" cone.
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Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

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Kux 2½" dia. Tablet Machine, motor dr.
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1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac. Pumps.
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Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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Tanks, 8,000 gal. 9'x19', closed.
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Pebble Mill, 4'x5'.
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Rotary Blender, 5'x5', S/s 347.
70 cu. ft. Jkt'd. Spiral Mixer, 10 HP.

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BLENDER — 64 cu. ft., conical, SS, 7½ HP, XP.

CENTRIFUGES—(2) Sharples D2, 316 SS. (2) 60" Susp., rubber, bottom disch., XP.

CONDENSERS—141 sq. ft., all Everdur. 1100 sq. ft., 6 pass, Admiralty tubes.

CONVEYOR—Dracco, pneumatic, 10 T.P.H.

EVAPORATORS—1750 sq. ft. Buflovak, single effect, forced circulation, rubber lined.

FILTERS—Sparkler 18D6 & 18S23, Stainless. (2) Shriver, 36" heresite, hydro closers, 20—2" chambers, closed del. Shriver, 42" wood, hydro closer, 24—2" chambers, closed del.

48" Davis Clearflow, pressure leaf, 10 leaves, 200 sq. ft.

MILLS—Mikro 2DH, 10 HP, TEFC. Mikro ISH, Sta. Steel, XP.

REACTORS—(2) Pfaudler 500 gal., jkt'd., agitated, R-48, 50 PSI #42 glass.

STILL—Barnstead SS100 water, Stainless.

TANKS—Pfaudler & Glascote, open and closed—100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000 gal. Rubber lined, from 50 to 2500 gal.

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1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
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1—Abbe Ball Mill, 140 gal., Buhrstone lined.
±316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
2—I&R Vacuum Pumps, 5 H.P., 60' & 100'.
4—New Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes, 2 passes.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—±316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals., cap., jacketed.
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1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
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1—±10 J. H. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer, Jacketed.

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1—Blaw Knox 15 gal. S/S Resin Still.
6—Patterson 700 gal. Steel Blending Tanks, 2 HP Exp. Motor.
15—Baker Perkins 5 to 500 gallon Mixers.
1—Colton 5½ T Tablet Press.
1—Lehman 7" x 14" 3 Roll Mill.
1—Abbe #6B 90 gal. Steel Ball Mill, Jacketed, MD, 7½ HP.
2—300 gal. Type 347 Stainless Steel agitated Kettles—Jacketed.
2—Blaw Knox 250 gal. jacketed autoclaves, agitated.
7—Stokes-Devine & Buflovak 3-4-8 & 17 shelf Vac. Dryers.
3—Ruggles Coles & Hersey Dryers, 3' x 24', 4'6" x 30' Dryers.
21—Shriver & Sperry Filter Presses, 7" to 36" —open & closed Del.
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1—International 40 cu. ft. Stainless Steel Double Ribbon Powder Mixer w/drive.

4—Pfaudler 50 gal. Glass Lined Jacketed Vacuum Reactors, w/agitator.

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4—Alco 500 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers.

1—Struthers Wells 480 sq. ft. Hastalloy "B" Heat Exchanger—NEW.

1—Lummus 360 sq. ft. Stainless Steel Type 316 Heat Exchanger.

1—Struthers-Wells 1800 gallon steel jacketed vacuum Reactor with impeller type agitator.

1—Paterson-Kelly 1500 gal. steel jacketed Kettle 75 psi, ASME.

1—Struthers Wells cast iron jacketed 800 gal. vacuum Kettle with double motion agitator, working pressure shell 100 psi, jacket 100 psi ASME.

1—Struthers Wells Nickel Fractionating Column, 24" dia. x 29' ASME 60 psi.

1—Colonial Monel Stripping Column 27" dia. x 7' working 25 psi.

6—Pfaudler 50 gal. glass-lined Vacuum Receivers (New).

1—Pfaudler 150 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Tilting type Kettle with agitator.

5—Stainless Steel 650 gal. Jacketed Closed Kettles with agitators.

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1—Steel & Alloy 3' x 15' Heresite Lined Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryer, ASME, 60 psi.

1—De Laval type 316 Stainless Steel Multimatic Centrifuge.

1—Fletcher Stainless Steel Suspended Centrifuge with 40" perforated basket.

1—J. H. Day 50 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Mixer Sigma Blades.

1—J. H. Day 75 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer.

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1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer Complete.

2—Buflovak Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers—20 shelves.

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C6-123—DeLaval Stainless Multimatic Separator 48" dia.
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385353—Baker Perkins S 12 Cont. Centrifugal Type 316 SS; 7½ HP.
3240 M3—Sharples Supercentrifuge M34-21-IJY S/S; 3 HP.
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C6-126—DeLaval Yeast Separator Type OVKS with 7½ HP motor.
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Mixers; single and double arm, sigma blade.
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POSITIONS WANTED

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REPRESENTATION WANTED

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P.A.'s-Eye View

—Continued from page 5

nickel and some kinds of steel, feeling that inventories on these items may be too low.

Over 80 percent of those reporting indicate their inventories are the same or up slightly (to offset increased business) and nearly all are satisfied with their present inventory picture.

Employment

Employment remains at a high level. Scattered reports show some surpluses of unskilled labor, but even most of these look optimistically at a slow but steady pickup in employment as spring approaches. Skilled technical help and good clerical help are reported in demand in some areas. Of the purchasing agents reporting this month, only 8 percent indicated any drop in their employment figures and these were explained as being normal or of little significance.

Buying Policy

Buying policy is a little less conservative, with 76 percent of the reporting purchasing agents operating in the hand-to-mouth to sixty-day range, as compared to 95 percent last month. There is some scattered evidence of advance coverage on items which are, or may become, short—such as steel and copper. Also, some coverage has been lengthened to take advantage of "good buys" available on certain mechanical and electrical items.

Specific Commodity Changes

Again this month, copper, brass, aluminum and rubber were the items most generally reported as up in price. Coffee, following the recently announced price cuts, was the leader of the three commodities reported down this month.

On the up side were:—Copper, brass, brass mill products, bronze castings, nonferrous and ferrous scrap, aluminum, chains, tin, rubber, tires, fine papers, cotton yarn, jute yarn, No. 6 fuel oil, and lumber.

On the down side were:—Coffee, electric motors and some cotton linters. In short supply:—Copper, nickel, prime aluminum, galvanized steel sheets, cold rolled steel sheets, some hot rolled steel sheets and some steel items.

Flaxseed World Production Seen as Largest Since 1950

The Foreign Agricultural Service last week estimated world production of flaxseed in 1954 at 130,000,000 bushels, an increase of 6 percent from the estimated 1953 production of 123,000,000 bushels, and the largest outturn since 1950.

The estimated increase from 1953 of almost 7,000,000 bushels was due to larger crops in the United States, Argentina and Canada. Somewhat smaller crops, however, were harvested in India, Mexico, Turkey, Morocco and Europe.

The agency said that flaxseed production in 1955 may again be substantial, probably approximating the past season's. With acreage allotments still in effect for wheat, plantings in the United States are likely to be large—possibly at about the 1954 level. Average yields, however, could result in a sizable expansion in production. A substantial increase in acreage reportedly is expected in California and Arizona.

It is too early to speculate on plans in Argentina, it was stated, but it is conceivable that emphasis will continue to be placed on increased plantings. A significant decrease in planted area was predicted in India.

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For Sale
J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 13 heated shelves, each 59"x 83", double door, 1 at each end, surface condenser and receiver, motor driven vacuum pump to produce 8-mm abs. press, hot water circulating pump.
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W&P 50 gal.—jckted.
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Dbl. Drum—42"x120"—complete.
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Hersey—3'x20'—S.S.
TANK
5000 gal. 304 S.S.—New.
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Oil Trades Association Plans March 15 Meeting

The Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its annual meeting and election of officers at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 15. A recent OPD headline erroneously stated that the meeting would be held on another date. Heading the slate of nominees this year is Gordon L. Bennett, of Gulf Oil Corporation, who is running for president.

ADMA Draws Up Program

—Continued from page 7

cation; Dr. Raymond H. Ewell of the National Science Foundation, and Bradshaw Mintener, assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The final session on the morning of April 15 will be featured by addresses by Dr. Charles F. Roos of the Econometric Institute and by Dr. Clarence E. Manion of Doran & Manion. Two section reports will also be presented at this session. F. J. Messmann of Wm. S. Merrell, Cincinnati, Ohio, as chairman of the production and engineering section will report on that group's activities, and D. A. Brisbane of Hoffmann-La Roche, chairman of the financial section, will report on developments in his unit.

The ADMA nominating committee will submit its report at this session, which will be followed by the election of association officers for 1955-56. The annual banquet, at which golf and tennis prizes will be awarded, will take place on the evening of the fifteenth.

Diamond, Virginia-Carolina

—Continued from page 5

mond's chlorinated products division, have been named to the posts of president and vice-president of Diamond Black Leaf Company. They will also continue in their present positions with Diamond.

Other officers of the new organization are:—Donald S. Carmichael, secretary; Arthur W. Crossley, treasurer, and William A. Crichley, controller, all of whom continue to serve Diamond Alkali Company in these same positions at its national headquarters in Cleveland.

John W. Kennady, branch office sales manager for Diamond at Houston, Tex., for the past two and a half years, has been appointed general manager of Diamond Black Leaf Company. A veteran of many years' experience in the production and sale of agricultural chemicals, he will make his headquarters in Richmond.

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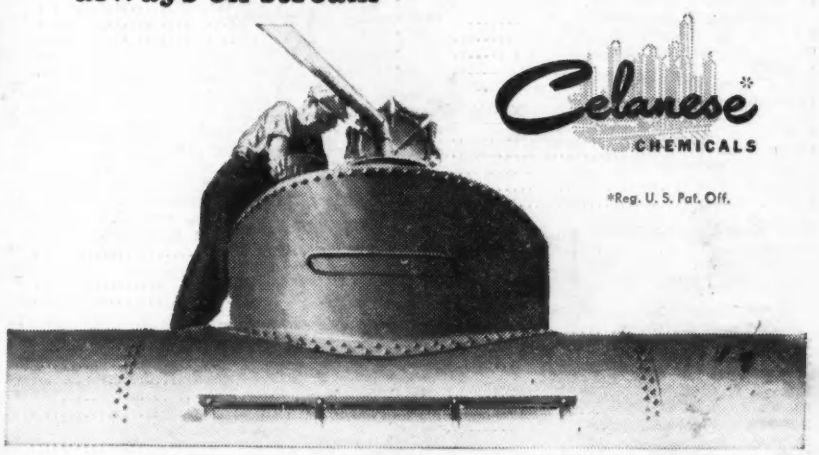

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